San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Verducci Hall hosts a 'furor'





By Steven Yamane

Students stand by bonfire during Thursday's dorm melee.

An impromptu birthday brawl

by Denise Moss

Four SF State students are still perplexed as to how a yelling match between them and three other students ignited into a rally involving 300 to 500 students.

The three-hour rally, which took place last Thursday night, started innocently enough as the four students made cat calls and yelled "Happy Birthday Terry," at 11:30 p.m. from the 10th floor balcony of Verducci Hall. Before the night was over, nearly all 1,400 dorm residents were awakened and a scuffle broke out between two students.

The four students, who wish to remain anonymous, said three male students standing by Merced Hall countered with cat calls which drew dorm residents to the Verducci balconies and to the nearby dorm windows of Merced and Mary Ward halls. The entire residence complex was soon involved in the revelry.

"There was no plan, of course, but it sure was fun," said one of the four students involved in the initial outbreak. "You know how many times we stand on the balcony yelling at people below and nothing happens? It was just timing."

"It was the best birthday party I ever had," said Terry, the woman whose birthday became the basis for the boisterous celebration. "Next year we nuke Oakland. Anything else would be anticlimactic."

"We can't figure out how a small shouting match fanned out into such a big situation," said that night's Verducci Hall desk attendant, "but it was something they needed to get out of their systems."

A few of the bathrobe-clad participants quipped about the cause of the scene. "Too much TV," was chanted by a few people, while others spoke of "communist infiltration."

"It's all due to repressed hostility," mused a guest at the 10th floor party. "Listen to them out there, they're anti-draft, anti-Reagan . . . This is happening because nobody's done it in a long time."

What happened "out there" was a celebration which resembled a cross between Chinese New Year and a ticker-tape parade, with notebook paper cascading from Verducci Hall, and water and beer pouring sporadically from the dorm causing students hanging over or walking under the balconies to use umbrellas. Rolls of toilet paper streamed from the windows and balconies, and desk and strobe lamps shone from the buildings.

Night manager Cookie O'Brien stood watching the activities, but did little to close them down. "It's hard to bust every dorm resident," she quipped.

Police cars drove by on several occasions, observed the festivities, and then drove on as the good-natured crowd ran through a repertoire of spirited chants from "Here we go Gators, here we go," to "We want Nixon" and "Hell no, we won't go."

Around 12:30 a.m. the mood turned a little tenser, as 300 students left the drive area and made a mass exodus for the residence halls dining center.

Hammering on trash cans, benches and fences, the crowd took the opportunity to protest the food at the dining center and the dining center in general. "We don't want V.D. (meaning Validine, the credit system used by the dining center), we want no D.C. (dining center)," a woman yelled from the sixth floor of Mary Ward Hall.

—see page 13

Tuition, pay debated

AS hopefuls face issues, each other

by David Rapp

Candidates for the upcoming Associated Students election presented their views in a debate yesterday before 100 people.

The debate in front of the Student Union was touted by moderator Craig Singer, a representative in the AS legislature, as a discussion of the issues by members of the United, Rainbow and SLUT slates, and Darrol D. Davis

Singer said the speakers would answer specific questions, to help students decide who to vote for in the election on Feb. 23, 24 and 25. The elected candidates will take office on May 5, 1981.

Actually the debate centered more on the slates, their racial composition and personalities, than it did on the issues.

Gina Centanni, Rainbow presidential candidate, responded to the first question about the role of student government by saying that student representatives should "give, receive and act."

Giving means providing programs that students need, receiving means communication between students and the government and acting means that representatives must take a strong stand on the issues, said Centanni. The AS must fight against tuition and for student access to faculty review committees, she said.

The AS needs to be opened up to students, said Centanni, adding that she thought that there were people padding their pockets with AS money.

Ted James, SLUT slate presidential candidate, said his slate, which consists of "typical college students," wants to make changes and "fight the stagnation and unproductivity the AS has shown for the last four years."

"What kind of changes?" yelled someone from the crowd.

"The good kind," said James, bringing a wave of laughter.

Yvette Terrell, who is running for president on the United slate, told the group that the student government needs to fight student apathy, while at least 200 students sat on the grass in front of the Student Union, apparently uninterested in her comments or the rest of the debate.



By Rob Werfel

Gina Centanni laughs as Darrol D. Davis insists that he is running for rep-at-large, not large rep.

The United slate candidate said student representatives are self-serving, a statement echoed by most of the other candidates. Terrell said her slate favored a cut in the salaries of the student representatives. She accused George Patterson, Rainbow candidate for education representative, of trying to raise the grant-in-aid salaries of the AS Board of Directors when he was speaker of the legislature last year.

"Student government hasn't been working," said Terrell.

Davis, independent candidate for representative at large, said the United slate's insistence that student government isn't working is strange "because 11 of the 20 United candidates are already in the government." He also said there were five Rainbow candidates currently connected with AS.

The crowd applauded when Davis said, "One of the slates will get in and we need one person in there to make sure that people get represented, and not just the friends of the slate."

Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the legislature and United candidate for representative at large, said that the United slate is representative of the students, and that the slate knows the problems of AS and how to make it work.

"We're not going to give you a bunch of bullshit."

Some of the problems in the AS have been solved, said Zimmerman. The legislature replaced an office manager at AS "when we found out that the job wasn't being done," he said, adding that the job wasn't being done," he said, adding that AS also procured more space at the Student Union.

"The problems aren't going to be

— see page 11

Drastic cuts seen

Financial aid in danger

by M.J. Barnett

As the deadline nears for next year's financial aid applications, students and administrators are becoming apprehensive about the amount of money that will be available for student loans and grants.

By now, most Americans are aware that President Reagan intends to cut federal spending, and one area targeted for the ax is the student financial aid program. One specific program that officials seem certain to cut is the guaranteed student loan program.

Jeffrey Baker, associate director of financial aid for SF State, said that it is too soon to predict exactly how the program will be affected. But he said the amount of money available through guaranteed student loans will probably be drastically reduced.

One reason for the anticipated reductions is increases in the number and amounts of these loans.

According to a trade journal, The Chronicle of Higher Education, guaranteed student loans have tripled in volume in the past three years. Reagan administration officials have indicated that the program will be one of the prime targets of the administration's efforts to cut federal spending.

Baker said the loan program has expanded by more than 200 percent nationwide in the past 18 months. This rapid increase was brought about by major changes in the program a couple of years ago.

"It's gotten out of hand," he said, "and everyone agrees to that, even people in financial aid."

The changes include the removal of a $25,000 income ceiling that had been required for eligibility. "Now anyone can get a loan," said Baker.

Other changes concern the way in which interest subsidies are paid.

Baker explained that the program used to be fairly restrictive and that the changes opened up the program too much.

"The result now will be that they'll back off. And what they'll probably do because of the way things happen in politics is they'll back off too much."

As far as the other types of financial aid are concerned, such as the Basic Education Opportunity Grant, Baker said the money for the 1981-82 school year has already been appropriated in the 1980-81 budget. But the federal government could still reduce the amount already allotted.

"There is a provision in the budgeting process called 'forward funding,'" explained Baker. "These cuts that they're talking about, even though it's for a budget that starts next September, do not affect us until the following September.

"However," Baker continued, "that doesn't preclude the President and Congress from going back to the year where the monies are already appropriated and making cuts."

And that's exactly what happened last year. "They went back just before school started," said Baker, "and reduced basic grants by $50 a person."

Budget cuts may also affect students receiving social security benefits from the death of a parent. Under the current system those benefits, which normally are terminated when the recipient reaches 18, are continued to age 21 if the person is in school. However, President Reagan is proposing to discontinue these benefits for students.

Many students rely heavily on financial aid to stay in school. One student, who asked not to be identified, said, "Last semester I took out a guaranteed student loan of $2,000. I needed that money just to live. If I have to work full time because the money is no longer available, it will take me 10 years to finish school."

Students say canteens are a mess

by Lynett Larranaga

You're tired.

You're going to get a cup of coffee in the canteen in the Humanities Building.

You drop your quarter in the machine.

The light flashes — empty — but your quarter doesn't come out. You pound the machine, trying to jar the coin return. Your class starts in five minutes and that was your last quarter.

Variations of this scene have been occurring in the campus canteens with increasing frequency, prompting Phoenix to investigate why students are losing their money, why machines are often empty and why the canteens are generally dirty.

Last week in the Old Science Building canteen, students lined up cups of hot water on the table to illustrate the bad fortune of thirsty students, according to one of the campus custodians.

"My major complaint is the chips machine (in the Humanities Building) because the wire doesn't wind all the way around and the food doesn't come out," said Mona Dupree, a junior who said she has lost money in the machines several times.

Dupree said she comes into the canteen every day and on occasion has ended up with a bizarre mixture of soup and coffee from the coffee machine. Although she said she knew she was eligible for a refund, "I just didn't feel like walking to the Student Union."

Although it seems to be common knowledge among students and faculty that the machines regularly take money without giving out the goods, Phil Adams, a spokesman for Canteen Corporation, said he didn't know there was a problem.

"All in all we haven't had that many complaints," said Adams. "I didn't realize there were that many unhappy people. We don't want to inconvenience people. If there's a problem it's not getting back to us."

Most of the students Phoenix talked to said that although they have lost money in the machines they felt it to be too much of an inconvenience to report the loss.

Joyce Wong, a social welfare senior, said that four times she got soup with a lid that wouldn't open and twice this semester she has lost money. She said she didn't know she could get her money back.

There are no signs in the canteens telling students where to get their refunds, but Adams said there had been signs posted.

"I'm pretty sure we put up signs, but I'll have them made up right now," he said.

But what may be just as frustrating as losing a quarter in the coffee machine is finding the machines empty.

"The machines are known to break down, but when they're not in operation for two days in a row or they're just plain empty — that shouldn't happen," said Tamara Fuller. "At night the machines are empty and people are really hungry."

On February 12, 13 and 17 Phoenix found the following machines in the Humanities Building canteen not working:

- 12:30 p.m., Feb. 12 - dollar bill changer out of money.
- 1 p.m., Feb. 12, 13, 17 - sandwich machines nearly empty
- 2 p.m., Feb 17 - one coffee machine not working

While these failures are not proof of poorly maintained machines, students have complained there is too much junk food in the machines.

"I would like to see less junk food. By 12:30 (p.m.) the sandwich machine is empty and the fruit is all gone," said Janet Keller, a junior economics major.

Aaron Cohen, a senior in creative writing, said the only reason he was in the canteen last week was because he wasn't feeling well.

"It's a horrible thing to have to survive on these machines," said Cohen. "I avoid it like the plague."

Mitsu Shimazu, who teaches Japanese at SF State, said he goes in the canteen almost every day between breaks. He said the machines at SF State are much more reliable than those at the University of San Francisco but the food at USF is better.

Although the machines are usually empty, Adams said the serviceman is supposed to check the machines after lunchtime and refill them three times a day if necessary.

"Our route men try to hold down their spoilages but some are too careful and don't order enough food," said Adams.

Along with complaints of malfunctioning machines, students, faculty and custodians complain about how dirty the canteens are.

"This place is a pigsty," said Nanna Lee Busby, who comes in for coffee between classes. Said Busby: "I have often cleaned up a whole table just so I could sit down."

As this reporter and Busby were discussing the canteen's general disarray, another woman who had been complaining about the machines got up and left.

But she left her garbage behind.

Busby laughed, threw the garbage in

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Male elephant seals at Ano Nuevo Beach battle for the attention of the females. For the story, see Backwords.

This Week

thursday, feb 19

Frances Moore Lappe, author of "Diet for a Small Planet," will speak on "Exploding the Hunger Myth," at 2 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Free.

Hillel presents the East Bay Kine-Ahora Band in an evening of Old World and eastern European music at 7:45 p.m. in the Rising Spirits Cafe. Admission $1.50.

friday, feb. 20

"Crime Victims and the Economy," a talk by SF State Economics Professor C. Daniel Vencill from 1-2 p.m. in the Brotherhood Way Jewish Community Center.

sunday, feb. 22

A concert of English Baroque music with "Anna Carol Dudley and Friends" will be performed at 3 p.m. in Knuth Hall. $1.50 students and senior citizens, $3 general admission.

monday, feb. 23

"The Dance Competition," featuring the dances of six Bay Area choreographers, at 8 p.m. in the McKenna Theatre. $1.50 students, $3 general admission.

Master class in Baroque music for voice, keyboard and early musical instruments from 2-4 p.m. in Knuth Hall. Free.

tuesday, feb. 24

"Puerto Rico, Paradise Invaded," a movie, will be shown at 11 a.m. in the Barbary Coast. At noon, a slide show and discussion on the Puerto Rican independence movement.

"How do Nuclear Bombs Work" will be presented by Jim Napolitano of the Physics and Astronomy Department at 3:30 p.m. in Science 106.

Round Table Fellowship discusses spiritual survival in the 1980s at noon in Psychology 121.

David Grisman Quintet (jazz) performs from noon-1 p.m. in the Barbary Coast. Students $2, general admission $3.50.

wednesday, feb. 25

The Career Center is sponsoring "Volunteer Information Day" from 10a.m.-2 p.m. in the Student Union basement level.

Creature featured in HLL 304

Frankenstein myth explored

by Maria Mehelic

Students embark on a "modern mythological exploration" every week in HLL 304.

Theodore Roszak leads the exploration in Humanities 350 — The Frankenstein Myth.

The 30 students in the 3-unit, upper-division class learn almost everything there is to know about this superstar of horror, except how to create a monster themselves.

Roszak says the purpose of the class is to give students an "intelligent approach to Frankenstein."

"There's more to this course than just reading the book," Roszak explains. "It's tracing the way a piece of literature becomes a myth and how it becomes such a large part of our culture."

Academix

In the classroom, Roszak's students become as intrigued with the monster as was the novel's protagonist, Dr. Victor Frankenstein. Roszak compares the theme of Mary Shelley's novel to Faust's obsession with knowledge. But this obsession is something his students already seem to have, at least with this subject.

Roszak mesmorizes the class as he dramatically places himself inside the characters of Goethe and Lord Byron, reciting passages which illustrate the changes in literature's metaphysical rebels.

"The Romantics changed these Promethean sinners into heroes. This motif became more than a medieval morality play — it became an epic," Roszak proclaims to the class.

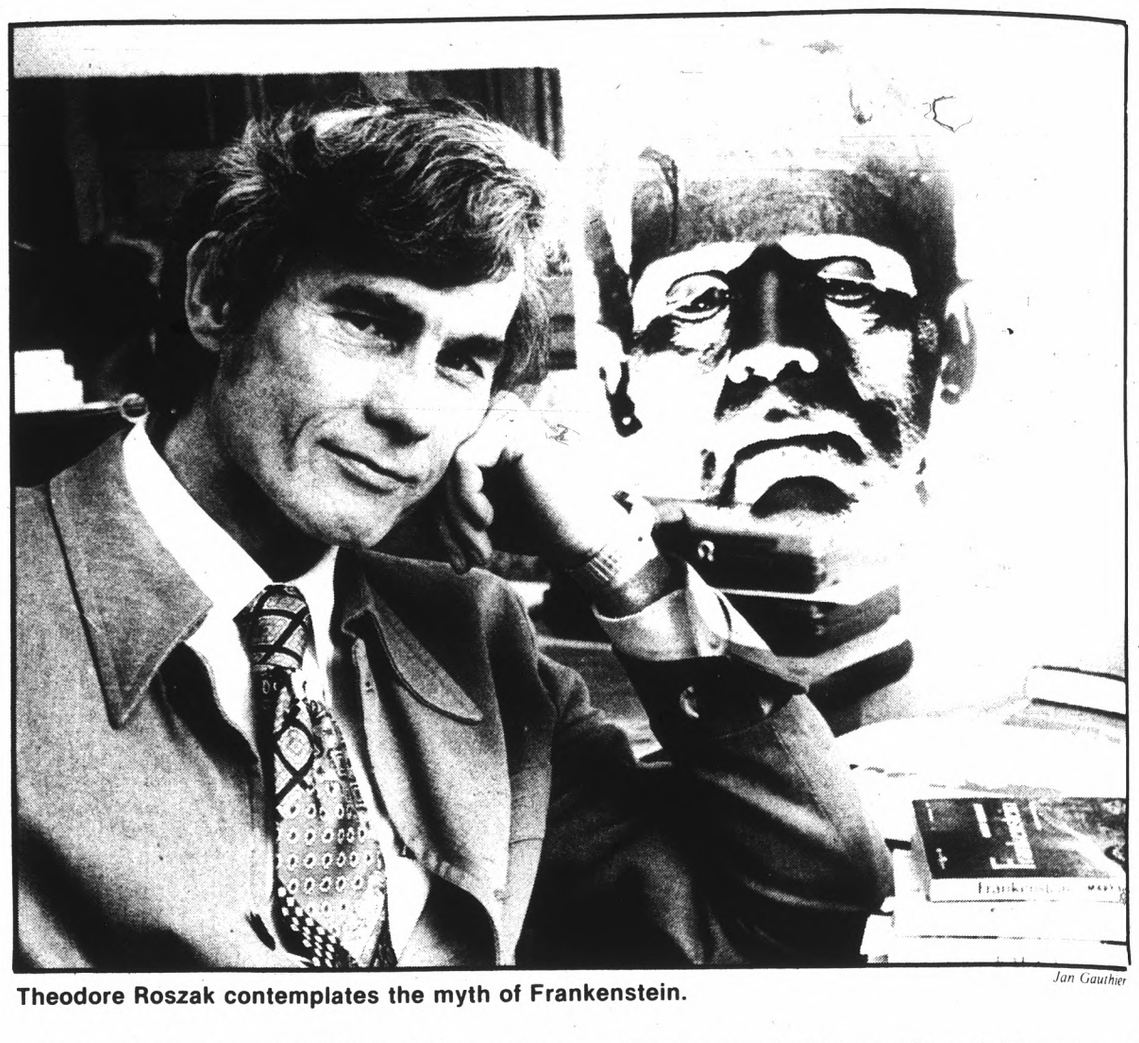
"This motif was more than just literature during this period. People just didn't read it. They lived it."

Roszak regards the Frankenstein myth as having "a very high status."

"No other story has been told in so many ways," he says. "Very few people in the class had ever read Shelley's original novel, yet everyone knew the story. That's because it's more than just a story. It's part of our popular culture."

Roszak calls it "the great myth of science and society." Shelley's blend of Gothic horror and science fiction, he says, is what gave Frankenstein "an insight and a special power" to continue to hold an appeal the way no other Gothic novels could.

"It was the first science fiction novel ever written," explains Roszak. "And it was an amazing accomplishment for an 18-year-old girl in those days. Of course the story's been reworked so many times that the modern versions are very distorted, but then that's what mythologization is."



Jan Gauthier

Theodore Roszak contemplates the myth of Frankenstein.

Roszak, who is on a one-year leave of absence from Hayward State, is teaching the class for the first time. He considers himself an expert, not because of any degrees in the subject, but because of his own writing.

The author of several books, Roszak talks excitedly about his latest fiction thriller. "I haven't given it a title yet, but it's a rather Frankensteinian story. I'm breeding a little of my own work into the myth, I guess."

Art education senior Jean Lichti says she took the class "for the pure enjoyment."

"I really like the class so far. I guess it appeals to my interest in the macabre," she said.

"It's terrific," says history senior Mark Levine. "At first I only took it because it fit into my schedule, but I really do like it."

Humanities junior Barbara Hogue says, "It shows how science interacts in our daily lives, but it shows it imaginatively. Roszak presents it well. He makes it interesting."

Roszak plans to show his class five or six film versions of "Frankenstein," along with tapes of old radio shows.

"Popular culture hasn't necessarily taken everything away from the myth. It's also enriched it. Most people see it as entertainment, but I'm taking Frankenstein very seriously," he said.

Phoenix takes top award

For the fourth time in 13 years, Phoenix has been selected as the best college newspaper in the state by the California Newspaper Publishers Association.

The first-place award, announced at the CNPA convention in Monterey last Saturday, was for "General Excellence" among dailies and weeklies published by students at four-year colleges and universities.

The award was made by Robert M. Lynch, president of the CNPA. The plaque was accepted by Bill Chapin, the newspaper's faculty adviser.

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design by Eric Arndt

Japanese internment — a shameful chronicle

by Patrick May

"There is more fear in this country than the facts warrant. Beset by doubt, the nation listens to those who seem to offer a cure, even though the medicine be more harmful that the disease."

— Arthur Hays Sulzberger

The word arrived, like so many other events of those first fateful months of 1942, as if it had been dropped from the sky. The poster loomed before the 7-year-old's eyes, and Edward Miyakawa remembers to this day, nearly forty years later, its message — at once painfully clear and utterly senseless. "Notice to all Persons of Japanese Ancestry living in the following areas . . . ."

On the whitewashed walls and telephone poles of Sacramento's "Nihonmachi," or Japanese Town, just as in sister communities from Seattle to San Diego, a new chapter in American history was being written. A bushfire of public hysteria fanned by long-standing prejudices was finally out of control.

It was in the early spring, as the nation jumped to its war footing, as the submarine nets were slung across the Golden Gate and as the entire Pacific coast dangled from a precipice under which lay panic and martial law, that Edward Miyakawa became an "enemy alien." For 110,000 Americans, some with as little as one-sixteenth Japanese blood in their veins, the uprooting had begun.

The Issei (first generation immigrants from Japan), the Nisei (American-born children of the Issei), Japanese married to Caucasians, orphans, foster children — suddenly they were all to be jerked back at least 100 miles from the coast without hearings or any semblance of due process of law. For young Miyakawa, the evacuation order meant turning his back on the only life he'd ever know. And as the windows and doors of the cafes, the laundries and the produce markets of Nihonmachi were boarded up and padlocked, his childhood fell under armed guard and barbed wire.

The first stop on his flight from freedom was Walerga, a temporary "assembly center" off Highway 99E outside Sacramento: "our purgatory on a flat, parched site. Suddenly, every Japanese in the area was congested into a mile-square camp. Hastily put up barracks, 20 feet wide by 100 feet long tar-papered buildings. Each family, regardless of its size, was given a similar section of it, divided up by partitions. Jammed together, we had no privacy at all. There were lines everywhere — for the mess hall, the bathrooms, the hospital. It was dusty and hot in mid-May. Terrible living conditions in a tremendously insecure situation."

Over the next month, the inhabitants of Walerga were shuttled about, questioned and then processed for transfer to one of 10 "relocation centers" scattered throughout the foothills and deserts of the Western states. Rumors on the "outside" continued unabated: huge arrows burned into the pineapple fields of Oahu on Dec. 6, 1941; "Jap" subs lurking off the Farallones; spy rings and plots being hatched in the shadows of California's oil refineries.

The Miyakawas were not too surprised by the developments that had swept them away from their home and produce business, their pets and property, all left behind now in the greedy clamp of an authentic "buyer's market." Edward's grandparents had sold their farm near Sacramento for next to nothing, never expecting to return. And his father had been forced to sell his business of 15 years in a a few weeks.

Still, as with many Japanese, a sense of resignation reigned over the Miyakawa clan. "Shikata ga nai," Edward's mother would say to him. It cannot be changed — one must accept what one cannot change. After decades of anti-Japanese fervor, of Alien Laws and Exclusion Acts, which had denied property rights and citizenship to the Issei, and age-old adage once again graced their vocabulary.

By the end of the month, another two new words had been tacked onto their itinerary. However, "Tule Lake" would remain a total mystery until they finally stood beneath the shadows of its watchtowers.

"Why can't we go back to Los Angeles?"
"Because it's in the combat zone and it's dangerous to be there."

— a daughter and father,
"Beyond Prejudice," by Toru Matsumoto

The dawning of the war years. Through December of 1941, as the shells thundered from Rostov to Bangkok, banner headlines exploded at the newsstands of San Francisco day after day. "Politics is adjourned now," proclaimed the Chronicle editorial on the morning of the 8th.

With blackouts and air raid sirens, the stage had been set. Within hours of the Imperial Army's attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI cranked into gear. Papers and documents were seized from Japanese hotels; "enemy aliens" were rounded up, then herded into the Silver Avenue police station; Japanese Town, near Post and Fillmore Streets, was cordoned off to the public; cameras and radios were confiscated and curfews imposed. The "darkening war clouds" of November had burst and the rains fell hard on those 110,000 Japanese unfortunate enough to have settled in this new land. With each new arrest, another crack appeared at the base of the Constitution.

California, almost overnight, had found itself next in line to serve as a theatre of war. A Japanese invasion of the coast, once unthinkable, was in many minds now imminent. While the phantom planes passed through the darkened skies of the city, real shells struek an oil tanker 20 miles off the coast of Santa Cruz.

Certain that Japanese-Americans would assist such an invasion as "fifth columnist," the public clamored for action. Their cries were answered. Thity-nine years ago today, Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, was empowered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to declare "military areas" and exclude "any and all persons" from them. Executive Order 9066 was to become both a scar on the face of American democracy and an especially poignant reminder to all Japanese-Americans of the fallibility of that system.

On March 2, federal cartographers finished drawing the boundaries of the military area, laid down their pencils, stepped back and looked history in the eye. Never before had this nation inflicted a greater injustice upon one group of its people in such a brief period of time. Never before had its constitutional guarantees been so violently jerked out from beneath a single race, two-thirds of whom were actually American citizens, so lawlessly and without even the benefits of a criminal charge being leveled against it.

On that same day, DeWitt ordered the evacuation of all persons of Japanese descent from the "stategic areas" of California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, and created the Wartime Civil Control Administration to supervise that process.

Sixteen days later, on March 18, an independent civilian agency was created by the president to plan and carry out an orderly evacuation. Thus, control of the first relocation centers at Manzanar, Cal., and Poston, Ariz., was hastily handed over to the War Relocation Authority.

After a voluntary evacuation was deemed too hazardous for Japanese-Americans traveling over often hostile terrain, the first forced evacuation was instituted. By November of 1943, the relocation of thousands to some of the most desolate pockets of the Western states had been accomplished. Beyond the hardships and chaos to be expected with such a formidable transfer of human cargo, not a single incident of resistance or unruliness was reported.

Except for their locations, the centers were interchangeable. Their structures and administrations were carbon copies of one another. Each had been thrown together by Army engineers in two or three weeks. Each was ringed by barbed-wire fencing dotted every 100 yards or so by tall wooden watchtowers, all manned by machine-gun-toting soldiers. Finally, each of the camps, though often covering thousands of square acres, contained highly-compacted residential confines of only a mile square. In light of the fact that anywhere from 6,000 to 17,000 people had been squeezed into each of these blocks, the proportion of space to humans was miserably small.

Tule Lake, though only one of 10 centers, makes an interesting case study. Not only was it one of the most heavily populated (15,090 inhabitants in January 1943), but it also laid claim to a sort of "double" history. From June 1942 until October 1943, Tule Lake was not much different from most of the other centers except that while places like Topaz in central Utah were desert-bound and arid, Tule Lake was nestled in the highlands of northern California. The Modoc County site, about 40 miles south of Klamath Falls, Ore., took its name from the dried lake bed in whose dust the center now rested.

But then, in late 1943, the center was transformed into a home for allegedly "disloyal" Japanese-Americans, or "segregates," as they were called. Many of them had failed, for one reason or another, to swear allegiance to the United States and disavow all loyalty to Japan. Others, children for example, had simply followed when their "disloyal" parents had been shuttled off to Tule Lake.

The center was the site of more than one uprising. Blood was shed by both the interned and the guards. Tension often ran high, and security was far heavier than at any of the other camps. The violence at Tule Lake, especially in the later years, is not so surprising since many of the Japanese-Americans interned there had openly disavowed all loyalty to the nation that had incarcerated them in the first place.

"This ain't no Boy Scout camp, Jap."

— a soldier,
"Tule Lake," by Edward Miyakawa

Dawn was breaking as the old Southern Pacific train that had carried Edward and his family 300 miles through the night, curtains drawn and in total darkness, wound into the valley of Tule Lake. Now through the windows Edward, his parents and sister could make out the lava-speckled peaks that bottlenecked the site. Along the west fence, high above the barbed wire, Castle Rock dominated the horizon. Before long, its jutting silhouette would become the symbol of the "Tule Lake Concentration Camp."

"As the train rolled into the valley, we could see this vast city of over 2,000 black tar-papered barracks. Then, off in the horizon, we could see the barbed wire more and more clearly. It really gave you the feeling that you were entering a concentration camp. We got off the train and boarded buses. Armed guards were everywhere. And inside the fence, looking out at us, the newcomers. As I got closer to the gate, the camp grew larger and larger.

"In some ways, it was almost a relief, oddly enough, to arrive at Tule Lake, because now at least we knew that this was to be our permanent home, and we could settle down at last. Walerga was a terrible experience because we knew it was just a temporary holding place.

"Still, while my parents were not too fearful, there were others who walked into their barracks' room — bare rooms with a few cots, some Army blankets and a pot-bellied stove — and felt such utter despair that this is what their lives had come to in the end. Many just sat down there in the middle of those rooms and wept and wept."

When the Miyakawas passsed between the posted sentries and through the gates of Tule Lake, exhausted from their sleepness and anxious night journey, they left all semblance of a normal life outside. A sea of strange faces was their welcome to a system that bordered frightfully close to fascism.

For the next 17 months, the cultural values, traditions and beliefs of this family and thousands of others like it, suffered the unabated onslaught of infringement and turmoil thrust upon them by internment. Through the imposition of a basically Caucasian and military rule, no stone in their traditional lifestyle was left unturned.

"Food was a shock to us. Suddenly, we had to adjust to the diet prescribed by the military. What little food there was consisted of things like mush, Spam and pancakes with more water than anything else.

"Heads of the families had no particular jobs at first. My father would wake up in the morning and not know what to do with himself. There was a lot of competition for jobs. At first, they were going to pay us CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) wages, but when the public got wind of that, there was a great outcry. So instead, people were paid $14, $16 or $18 a month. The lack of jobs became just one of many sources of conflict."

Tension at Tule Lake was amplified by the stuctural design of the camp. In a final report by the U.S. government on the evacuation, the background of that design is unequivocally clear: "The design of temporary buildings . . .presented a problem since no precedents for this type of housing existed. Permanent type buildings were not desired. It was essential to be as economical as possible and to avoid excessive use of critical materials. Speed of construction was also a vital factor because it was desired to move the Japanese out of the Assembly Centers as quickly as possible . . . ."

Life in cramped quarters devoid of any true privacy, and forced adherence to a diet whose food was described by the interned as "slop-suey" were but two of a myriad of miseries shouldered by Edward and his fellow "Tuleans." Still, for all the damage to morale triggered by this endless array of rules and restrictions, the most trying time was yet to come.

The announcement arrived via the Tulean Dispatch, the camp's small newspaper. In early 1943, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson proclaimed that, it being the inherent right of every faithful citizen to bear arms in his country's battles, military service would again be open to the Japanese-Americans now behind barbed wire.

Soon afterwards a recruiting team arrived, questionnaires in hand, at Tule Lake. All draft-age youths (and later all camp inhabitants over 17 years of age) were required, under penalty of the Espionage Act, to answer, among other things, whether they were willing to serve in the U.S. armed forces and whether they would swear unqualified allegiance to this country, faithfully defend it and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

These questions, Nos. 27 and 28, were dropped on the interned community like a mortar attack. The idea that Tuleans would be asked to fight for their country in one breath, and then have their loyalty to that country questioned in the next, outraged many of them. Furthermore, the wording of the two questions was ambiguous and served to confuse and anger the community even more. Aliens (Issei) might be in dire straits should they denounce their Japanese citizenship and, in the process, become stateless persons. Even though Edward had just turned 9 the August before, he recalls vividly the repercussions of the registration questionnaire.

"This division of the "loyal" vs. the "disloyal" was the source of untold bitterness at the camp — among the inhabitants and towards the administration and the military — and became the cause of the real breakup of the Japanese-American community.

"Most, maybe 85 percent, answered 'Yes/yes' to the two questions. But if you're a young man and raised in the Japanese culture, you're brought up with the idea that you owe loyalty and responsibility to your parents. In your home community, where your family had a little drugstore or fish store and was taken care of in that community with a means of livelihood, you might be willing, if you were the only son, to go to war and possibly die with the knowledge that your parents would be taken care of.

"But when you're suddenly uprooted and put in a concentration camp, when your livelihood and home are gone, and your community destroyed, you just might say 'How can I leave my parents now?'

"What was happening to all of us then was so irrational and a period of such turmoil, that to make a reasonable decision affecting our lives at that time was nearly impossible."

The net result of registration could almost have been predicted beforehand. Feelings of bitterness and resentment ran deeper than ever before in the camp. Japanese nationalists tried to win the hearts and minds of others faced with the allegiance oath. Intimidation and scare tactics multiplied. By the fall, blood had been spilled and riots had shattered any illusions about an ideal camp community. In Edward Miyakawa's words, Tule Lake had at last become the one true concentration camp in America.

By June 17, 1945, the segregates had the camp to themselves and by December of that year, Tule Lake was the only center still open for business. They lived, writes Toru Matsumoto, "through a tragic period in a tragic way. Their tragedy was . . . the consequence of circumstances and human nature. For how else would an old man past 70 hang himself in his lonely barrack? How else would a mother go insane, torn between her loyalty to her husband, who chose to go to Japan, and her love for her two children, who were determined to remain in America?"

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

— Thomas Jefferson

Figures, by their very nature, often tend to belittle if not impersonalize human suffering. Still, short of poetry, or photographs, perhaps, they afford us the best handle possible to grasp world events and world misery.

In 1940 the total Japanese population in the United States was 126,947. Though they comprised less than 0.1 percent of the total U.S. population, they outnumbered all other minority races of recent foreign origin. Of these, 73.8 percent lived in California. Nearly two-thirds of all Japanese-Americans were native-born.

More Japanese were involved in agriculture than any other pursuit. Over 2 percent of all farms in the Pacific coast states were Japanese-operated and 45.2 percent of all Japanese-Americans were involved with agriculture in one way or another.

Exactly 110,442 persons were evacuated from California, Oregon, Washington and parts of Arizona. There were 504 births recorded in the Assembly Centers and the cost of evacuating each person was $1.46 a day.

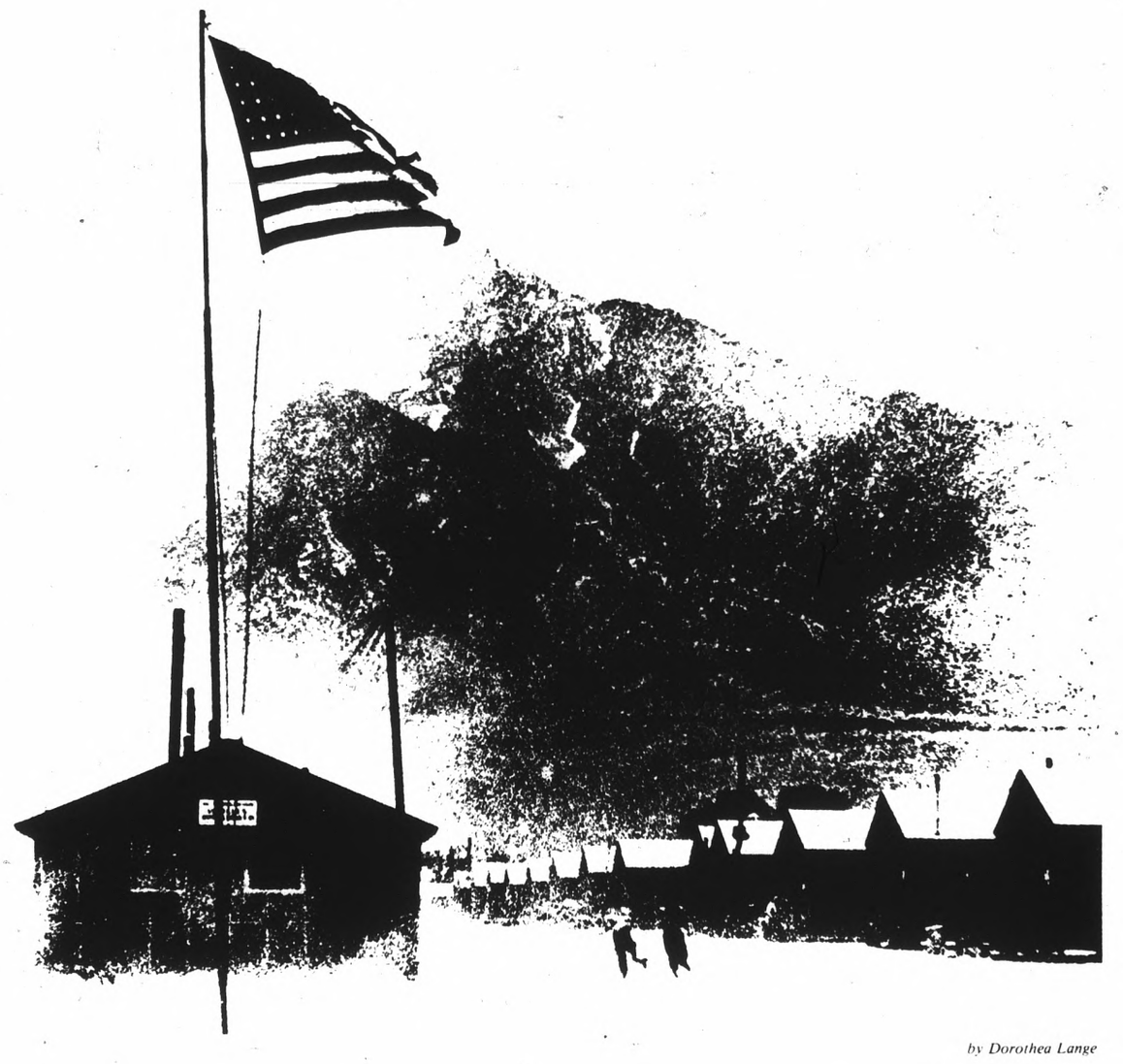
As a result of relocation, the Japanese-American community suffered almost incalculable financial losses. Property not sold for ridiculously low prices just before the evacuation, was, in many cases, robbed, vandalized or burned in the owners' absence. Interestingly enough, not a single conviction was ever handed down in any of these cases of willful destruction of property.

In the end, the government paid $38,474,140 in property claims to Japanese-Americans. Most authorities on the subject, however, concede this to be less than 10 percent of the actual value of their property, estimated in 1942 by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at $400,000,000.

These figures ultimately hold little meaning. To evaluate loss in wages, income, interest and appreciation incurred by the evacuees would be an exercise in futility.

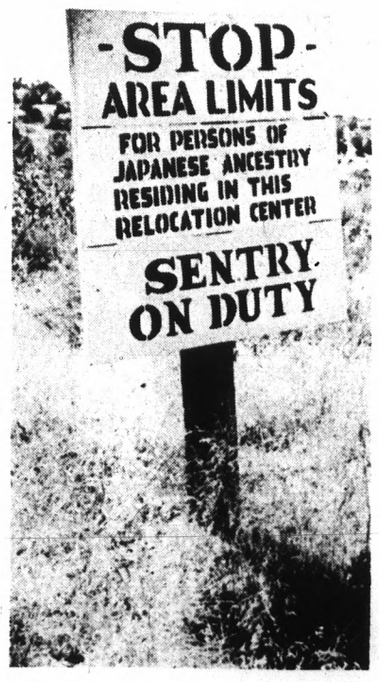
Footnotes to a story like this one seem to run on forever. There's always one more anecdote to tag on, one more ounce of misery left as a by-product of an injustice of this magnitude.

"Sabishiti" is a Japanese word used to describe an intense loneliness. It no doubt became well-worn as the sons of the Issei marched out of the barbed wire and onto the battlefields. More than 25,000 Japanese-Americans served in the armed forces and many of them shed their blood — the same blood that got them into the camps in 1942 — on the beachheads of Sicily and the Normandy coast. The 442nd Combat Team, and all-Japanese Army unit in Europe, suffered more casualties and won more decorations than any other unit of comparable size and length of service in the Army's history. There, far from the shores of the nation that had cornered and caged them and their families, they proved, once and, God help them, for all, their loyalty to their Motherland.



by Dorothea Lange





Visiting prof's sabbatical is no vacation

Karate and writing among many talents

by Laura Merlo

Meyer Parry wishes there were 84 hours in a day. And faced with a list of his accomplishments, it's tempting to think he has Twilight-Zoned himself into a place with a longer work day than Earth's 24 hours.

Parry is teaching two psychology classes here while on sabbatical from the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. At 41, he has written four novels, a book on karate, one on driving and aggression, children's stories, numerous science fiction articles and short romances for women's magazines in England.

Professionally, he has been researching infant sleep patterns for the last five years and teaching and practicing clinical psychology at Children's Hospital in Edinburgh.

He practices yoga, loves mountain climbing, teaches karate and holds two gold medals for international karate competition. He just stepped down as secretary of the International University and College Karate Foundation.

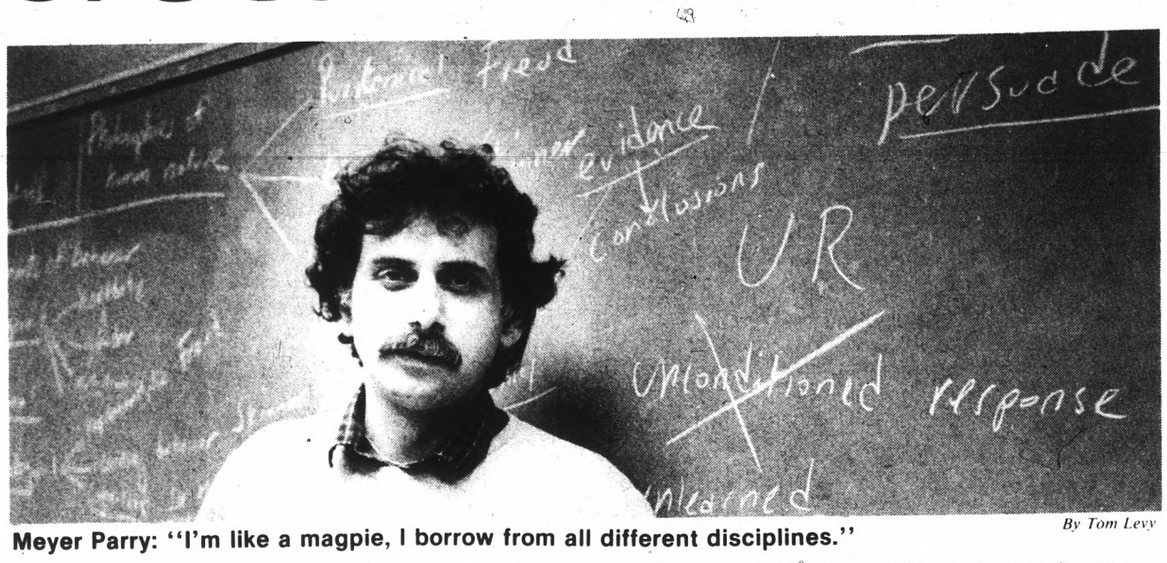
He's a husband and father who takes his child care responsibilities seriously, and that takes time, too.

Landscape paintings bearing Parry's signature decorate the walls of his Corte Madera home, he writes a journal addressed to his future grandchildren, and he is developing a comic strip.

But Parry, who dresses casually, speaks quietly, and leans forward to look right at you when he speaks, doesn't seem overly impressed with himself.

"I take part in these things because I can't not take part," he explains, the way a gambler might excuse his attraction to the casinos.

Parry teaches introduction to field research and introduction to clinical psychology at SF State without pay. He also teaches a course about sleep patterns at the University of San Francisco, also for free, "because when I teach, I learn a lot."



Meyer Parry: "I'm like a magpie, I borrow from all different disciplines." By Tom Levy

Parry is here on a fellowship, and combined with income from his writing, he is able to support his family well enough that he expects to stay here for at least two years.

"I love teaching, it keeps me sharp," he says. "You're as good a teacher as your own enthusiasm about your subject allows you to be.

"You're like a shopkeeper selling knowledge. You have to display it in a way that makes it attractive. Certainly, there are bad students, but for me, the onus is upon the teacher."

Parry began his sleep research while studying the development of fear in infants. He noticed that sleep disruptions come in patterns.

"And this piece of data led me eventually to learn that when there is a sleep disruption — one not related to a hangover or something like that — that something is amiss in the system. Your body might be incubating a cold or some other illness. Disrupted sleep is a sort of early warning signal," he explains.

"We have to admit that we're dealing with things we don't know too much about," he says. "Sometimes we're so interested in proving our theories that we delude ourselves. We have to remember that the goal is to help the patient."

Parry believes the psychology profession does help people, but he says, "I can count my successes on one hand. We've got to be honest and tell the patient we're committed, but we can't promise it will work out."

He started as a behaviorist and has studied the dynamic, physiological and biological aspects of psychology.

Now he looks "from as many directions as possible" at a patient's problems. "I'm like a magpie, I borrow from all different disciplines. But that's because we each have a little piece of the puzzle," he says.

Parry grew up in India, attending a boarding school in the Himalayas until he was 17. His father was an attorney in the jute industry. It was in India that Parry began practicing yoga, which he says helped him master karate easily.

He began studying karate while in his twenties and got his first black belt "in reasonable time."

In 1975 Parry was asked by the International University and College Karate Foundation to captain a team at the world championships in Italy.

"This is not because I was the best team member," he maintains, "but because I was the oldest member." He accepted the offer and won two gold medals, one for an instruction event, and another for "free kata," a sequence of free-form karate movements.

He teaches a class now through the Parks and Recreation Department in Corte Madera and says he would like to open a karate studio in Marin. He will travel to Japan in a few months to try to earn his fifth-degree black belt. He confesses that he is "keen to teach karate at SF State," and says he has watched classes here with envious eyes.

His family travels together well, he says, and his children, Catherine, 16, Emma, 13, and Rachel, 10, have enjoyed their six months here. Perry's wife Sandy is doing the field work for her doctorate in sociology, and she seems to like California, too.

Rachel and Emma already use expressions like "no way, Jose" and "it's a cinch" as though they've lived here forever.

"See," their father teases them, "I told you they were adapting well — what language is that they're speaking?"

For his part, Parry speaks the language of a rare philosophy. It goes far toward explaining his numerous achievements. Speaking about his busy schedule during his sabbatical, he says, "I think it's important that a person contribute. This is not a vacation."

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PERSONALS

Athenians! from Danville. What are you doing here?! Call me. Marcy, 431-2795.

Women wanted: new wave addict seeks partners for club hopping. "If you can't dance to it it's not music!" Bruce 530-4525.

Work Is For Saps: Time's running out on the time-clock. Don't pay, play! Demand full unemployment now! Workers Against Work, 55 Sutter No.487, San Francisco, CA 94104.

FOR SALE

ALASKA-Affordable vacations in Alaska! New Brochure describes Alaska's bargain sightseeing, Fly-in Fishing, hiking and kayaking trips. Includes best values in guided wilderness adventures plus travel tips and more. Send $2. to Alaska Travel Bargains, P.O. Box 6021, Anchorage AK, 99502.

Blow Your Nose on Ronnie. Hand-screened picture handkerchiefs, $5.00, two for $7.50, Bullseye Handkerchiefs, P.O. Box 225, Bellingham, WA 98225.

1971 Chevy Van for sale. Automatic; 12-passenger. New Engine. Only $2800.00 Call 333-0630.

For sale: Vivitar 35mm Camera, zoom lens, 2x lens, flash attachment, 57 rolls of film valued at $472.71, asking $200. 863-3405.

FREE

DOG—Pure-bred Samoyed, male, 4 years, very good-natured; goes well with people; free to good home, 386-3521, (eves.)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

CARPOOL. San Mateo—SFSU, Mon.-Thurs., 8:00 am-2:00 pm, or 3:00 pm Fri. 8:00 am-4:00 pm, Laurence, 341-5320.

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS research subjects needed. Answer questionnaire, test treatment program. Confidential, Laurence 341-5320, 1234 Rhus St., San Mateo 94402.

If any particular man has been adversely affected by an abortion of a wife or friend, contact Cheryl at 584-4374.

FOUND

Found: the book "Congress and The American People" by William J. Keefe. If Lost, go to the Lost & Found.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Laughing Man Institute presents a lecture and slide show on "A New Tradition of Ancient Wisdom." Listen to the wisdom of an American spiritual teacher, Da Free John. California Federal Savings, Noriega & 26th, every Thursday night, 8:00 pm.

VOLUNTEER INFORMATION DAY. Many agency reps. will be on campus Wed. Feb. 25, 10 am to 2 pm. Student Union basement level.

Bacchus Club Meeting Thursday February 10, Room 184 Student Union Election of Officers and planning for activities all welcome.

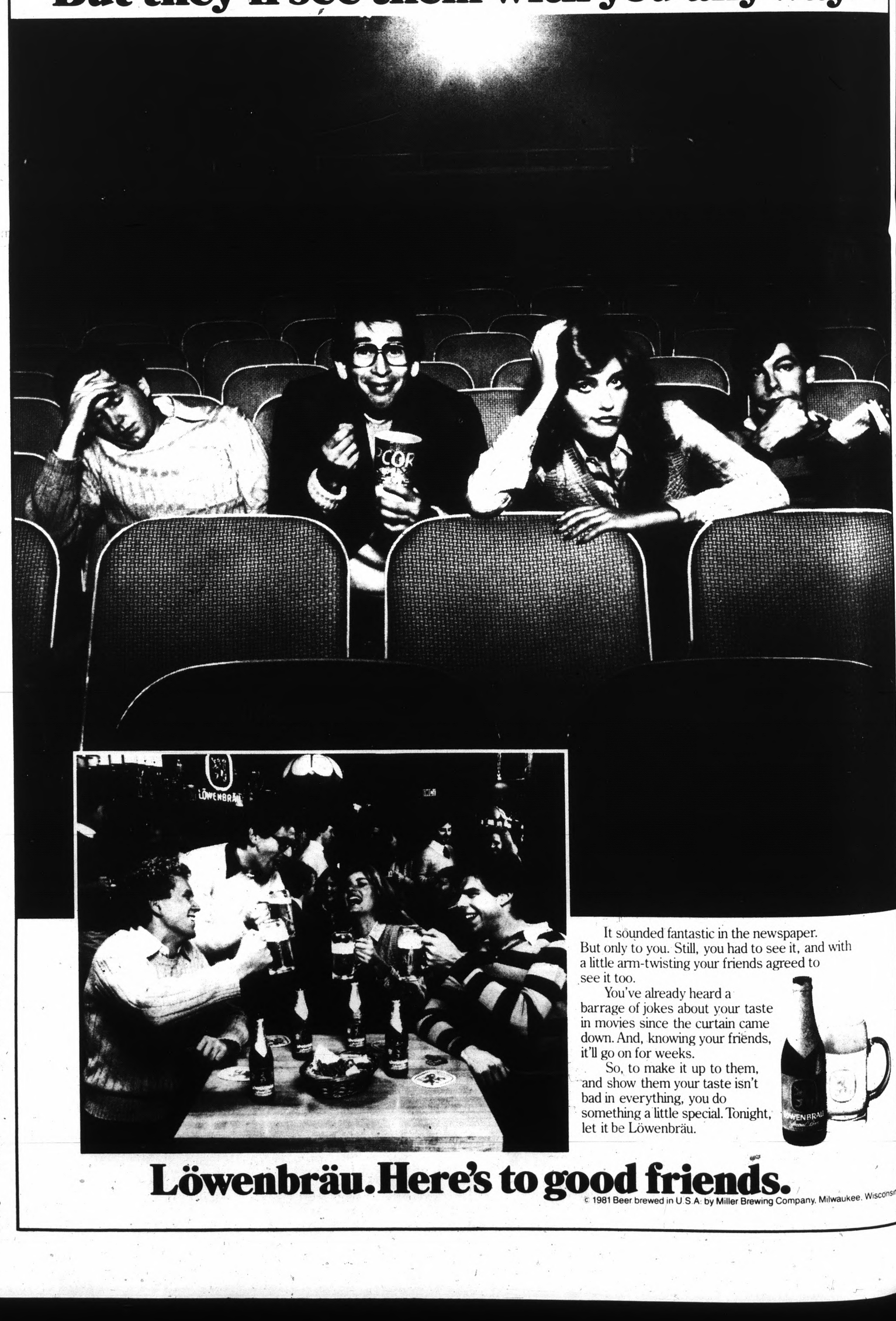
Free computer short courses: TECO-PDP's powerful editor for creating, changing files. Thursday, 2/19, 2-3; Friday, 2/20, 12-1 HLL 383.

Free computer short course: discover languages, editors, programs on the PDP 11/70. Friday, 2/20, 2½3; HLL 383.

Free computer short course: 2nd part, RUN YOUR BATCH PROGRAMS QUICKLY on the new CYBER. Tuesday, 2/24, 12:30-2; Library basement.

Free computer short course: Introduction to SPSS, powerful statistical package. Wed. 2/25, 1-2; Library basement.

Friends sometimes question your taste in movies.
But they'll see them with you anyway.



It sounded fantastic in the newspaper. But only to you. Still, you had to see it, and with a little arm-twisting your friends agreed to see it too.

You've already heard a barrage of jokes about your taste in movies since the curtain came down. And, knowing your friends, it'll go on for weeks.

So, to make it up to them, and show them your taste isn't bad in everything, you do something a little special. Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.
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Opinion

Some new light on a 'domestic War Room'



Phil Reser

Well there ain't no time to wonder why
Whoopee! We're all gonna die!
"Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin'-to-Die Rag,"
Country Joe and the Fish

"We're engaged in counterguerrilla warfare on our campuses," said University of California President Charles J. Hitch.

"This is not just the hijinks of overenthusiastic students," agreed California Governor Ronald Reagan. "This is insurrection. Organized society cannot back down without giving up our rights."

"There has had to be an escalation on this campus," chimed in San Francisco State President S.I. Hayakawa.

These Californians in effect were speaking for Establishment political and educational leaders from coast to coast. It was 1968, and America's campuses were in full-scale rebellion.

In May of 1968, Governor Reagan, who had publicly promised a week earlier to keep California's universities open at the point of a bayonet if necessary, took the microphone at a secret conference of military and law enforcement planners.

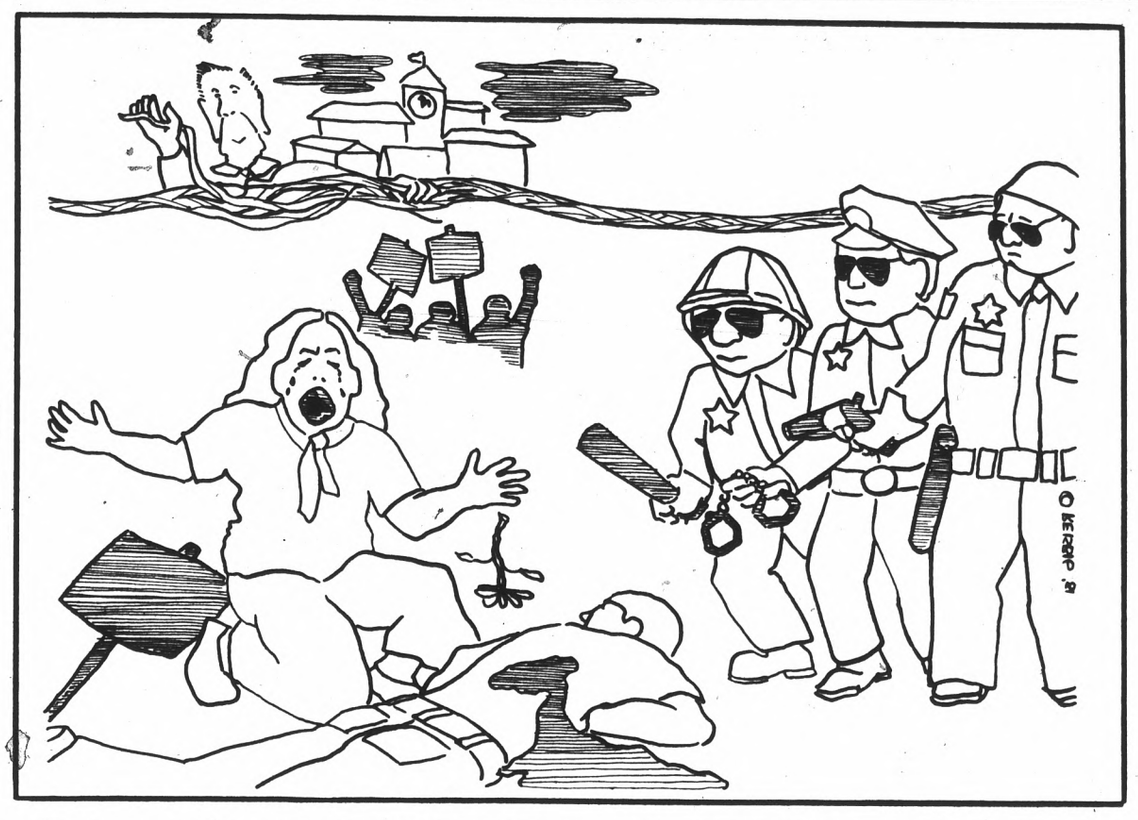
"You know," he began, "there are people in the state who, if they could see this gathering right now and my presence here, would decide that their worst fears and convictions had been realized — I was planning a military takeover."

At that point in the 1960s, the bloody confrontations at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention *had not* happened yet, and the May 1970 shootings of students at Kent State and Jackson State were a full two years down the road.

However, in the decade since the bloodshed of anti-war activists, some revealing documents have been uncovered by Ron Ridenhour, a Vietnam veteran, former writer for Time magazine, and the soldier responsible for the congressional investigations into the My Lai massacre.

What Ridenhour's research disclosed was that the secret conference Reagan addressed was a meeting of strategists engaged in mapping out a nationwide campaign of official violence which aimed at nothing less than silencing the voices of domestic dissent — quieting the campuses, blunting the civil rights movement and destroying the counterculture. The code name for the domestic military plan was Garden Plot, and, like its sister programs in the CIA and FBI, CHAOS and Cointelpro, it was introduced by President Lyndon Johnson in the summer of 1967.

In 1965, Watts exploded in riots and, across the Pacific, Marines landed in South Vietnam. It was the opening of a long season of racial unrest and political turmoil. Four major ghettos suffered riots that year, leaving 36 dead and more than 1,000 injured. The next year was checkered with 21 major riots and civil disorders fueled by racial issues, economic grievances and the Vietnam war. Seven times the National Guard was called in to restore order. In 1967 there were 83 clashes between students and authorities, 25 of which required the Guard. A third of the 83 were marked by sniping, more than half of the 83 by looting.



The turning point was the Detroit riot of July 23-30, 1967 — the bloodiest, most violent civil disturbance of a decade filled with civil upheaval. Forty died, 2,000 were injured. For the first time in two decades U.S. Army troops were called in to quell civil strife.

The CIA came up with CHAOS and the FBI produced operations on a huge new scale. The response at the Pentagon was to develop Garden Plot. This included five major components:

- Military Intelligence, working with local, county, state and federal police agencies, undertook and directed a massive domestic intelligence-gathering operation.
- A special training course, the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Course, was established at Fort Gordon, Georgia, in early 1968. The purpose of the course was to train a select corps of hand-picked military, National Guard and local police officers to spearhead the Pentagon's offensive against domestic dissent.
- Contingency plans for coping with civil disturbance were prepared for virtually every community of 50,000 or more in the entire country. The plans were detailed instructions on how to crush mass demonstrations with military force behind a screen of "civil disturbance control," and to follow it up, if necessary, with "martial rule."
- Using the National Guard's annual training exercises as the vehicle, state National Guard officers, local, county and state police officers and others were trained to implement the Garden Plot plan in their own communities.
- A national coordinating center for all these various efforts set up operations in what became known as the "domestic War Room" at the Pentagon.

Working on a lead from one of the participants in a Garden Plot conference, Ridenhour gained access to volumes of official material detailing domestic war game scenarios, training school plans and so-called "after-action" conferences for the preparations in Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona. The Garden Plot plans for the West Coast were code-named Cable Splicer.

The campus reaction to the invasion of Cambodia came as quickly as the domestic War Room could call up its troops. Ridenhour's research turned up some interesting figures on the turmoil of May 1970.

Following the Cambodian invasion, the number of student demonstrations rose to about 20 a day until the May 4 shootings at Kent State. For the four days after the Kent State killings, there were more than 100 anti-war demonstrations a day. The first national student strike in American history took place.

During the week of May 10, immediately following the shootings at Kent State, 448 universities and colleges were closed or on strike. In Augusta, Georgia, on May 11, National Guardsmen and local police killed six men. All were shot in the back. Four days later two students were shot to death and nine others were wounded when officers of the Mississippi Highway Patrol opened fire on students outside a women's dormitory at Jackson State College. At the University of New Mexico a few days later seven students were bayoneted by National Guardsmen.

Also during the week of May 10, four students were wounded at the State University of New York at Buffalo by shotgun pellets. At Ohio State, 20 people were wounded by gunshots.

The list of incidents goes on and on. The importance of Ridenhour's research is that there was no hint at the time that these military-style confrontations between citizens and soldiers or police might have been part of a pattern of systematic, sanctioned violence.

Garden Plot was a success from the Nixon administration's point of view. It brought a new quiet to American campuses. When Laos was invaded in February 1971 — just nine months after Cambodia — there was barely a ripple on the surface of campus life anywhere in the country.

Today, 10 years after the triumph of the Garden Plot offensive, there is no reason to believe that the mountains of folders filled with scenarios for the counterrevolution have been destroyed or forgotten by military planners.

If Reagan's term in the White House brings a new war effort, and with it a new anti-war movement, it certainly seems reasonable to expect that some descendant of the scheme will be brought to bear against a new generation of dissenters.

A charter for the FBI was drafted last spring by Republican senators, including Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who describes himself as Reagan's "ears and eyes." It would mandate the FBI to gather intelligence on any public demonstration with a potential for violence, shield agents from prosecution for breaking the law if they were following orders, and empower the FBI to investigate anyone who threatens to violate the law, whether or not the facts indicate that a crime is about to happen, and even if the crime is nonviolent civil disobedience.

Along with this, Reagan's advisers are advocating that the intelligence agencies be exempted from the Freedom of Information Act.

So if you've been sitting back thinking the next few years won't be too bad — we survived Nixon, we can certainly survive Reagan — remember: there were a hell of a lot of us who didn't. Calculated official violence worked last time. It would be foolish not to expect to see it tried again.

Editorial

An uprising for the '80s

The other paper called it an "uprising."

It was an uprising for the '80s, however. If reports are accurate, the hundreds of dorm residents who last week "let off steam" here were not motivated by any deep desire to affect social conditions. They were merely out to party.

We've come a long way from the tumultuous '60s (see opinion piece, this page). According to legend, students in those bad old days protested such now declasse phenomena as racism, repression and U.S. foreign policy. They were met by beatings, jail terms and, in some cases, death by gunfire. It was a drag.

That's all behind us now. College today shows signs of becoming the meaningless, mindless experience the powers-that-be have always intended for future leaders. After all, political involvement does tend to distract one from one's studies.

And academics — not social consciousness — is what leads to jobs. Students nowadays are too smart to be taken in by such drivel as Bob Dylan's recorded ravings about "useless and pointless knowledge" — which, by all indications, Dylan himself no longer believes.

The '80s are about getting ahead. No knowledge can correctly be termed "pointless" if you can include it in your resume.

But following the program takes its toll. We've all read of so-called "workaholics" who never take their noses from the grindstone, to the detriment of their marriages and physical well-being. Students were wise to this in the '50s and broke up their labors by swallowing goldfish and cramming themselves into phone booths.

But we've become too sophisticated for that kind of nonsense. Today we go for water bombs, streaking and setting bonfires.

Phoenix salutes last week's revelers for so accurately reflecting the true spirit of higher education. And to all of you in your first semester here we offer a hearty welcome to SF State 1981.

Letters

Anti-Personnel epistle

Editor:

We, the undersigned, feel the treatment of Brian Leyba by the SFSU personnel department is grossly unfair.

Why is he not given the status of a hero, instead of a goat?

His integrity saved SFSU thousands of dollars, and he's being treated as though he were the criminal.

Gayle Cieszkiewcz's remark, "We do want to help him, but we haven't suggested that they give him special treatment," smacks of an immature ego problem. Why shouldn't he get special treatment? He put his integrity on the line, and all he's getting from President Romberg and Personnel is a slap in the face.

Can't we, the students, rallly behind this unfair treatment and save his job, if he wants it, or at least let him leave with his head high?

President Romberg and Gayle Cieszkiewcz, we're ashamed of the shabby treatment you are giving this man.

Robin Stone (and 9 others)

PHOENIX

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(415) 469-2083

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

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Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

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Letters to the editor

Turn left at Fla.

Editor:

We appreciate your coverage of our talk, "Nicaragua: First Hand," at La Pena Community Center on Feb. 1. However, there were several inaccuracies in the article which we would like to correct.

At no time did we say that Nicaragua had received most of its foreign aid from Cuba and Latin America. What we said is that most of the funds received since July 1979 (the date of the Sandinista triumph) have come from Europe and Latin America. The distinction is an important one, particularly at a time when the administration in Washington is busy fomenting rumors about "Cuban intervention" in Nicaragua and "Cuban and Nicaraguan intervention" in El Salvador.

Secondly, we made no claims as to the nature of the new Nicaraguan constitution for the simple reason that no such constitution yet exists. The constitution is still in the process of being written. It is not clear to us how such a constitution would be used to build "a strong socialist state" as you wrote, in any event.

There were a number of other errors in the article as well, but we will leave the sorting of the wheat from the chaff up to your readers. We would only like to stress once again the importance of accurate reporting with regard to Central America. Given the virtual news blackout on Nicaragua and El Salvador in this country, articles on these topics should be as precise as possible.

Debra Reuben
Gary Ruchwarger

No love lost

Editor:

Why does an article entitled "Valentine's Day Relives Its Sordid Past" (Phoenix 2/12/81) concern itself almost exclusively with how the gay community is celebrating the day in 1981? And why has the writer, Denise K. Moss, taken such a negative view of that celebration?

As usual, Phoenix has missed the point entirely. Moss' disgust for the window displays on Castro Street amuses me since they are quite often intended, at least in part, as satire on the antics which straights go through on this Hallmark holiday. I feel insulted, however, when she neglects to mention any of the less flamboyant ways in which gays mark Valentine's Day. I, for one, took out in the Chronicle a loving and — yes, Ms. Moss — chaste Valentine's advertisement for my boyfriend. After reading her mindless fluff, I find it difficult to imagine why Ms. Moss felt the need to write it — unless (comes the dawn!) she needed something to accompany her vapid, tedious graphics.

Etienne D. Hafs

Begs to differ

Editor:

Regarding the letter of Feb. 12 urging truthful and rational criticism of our government:

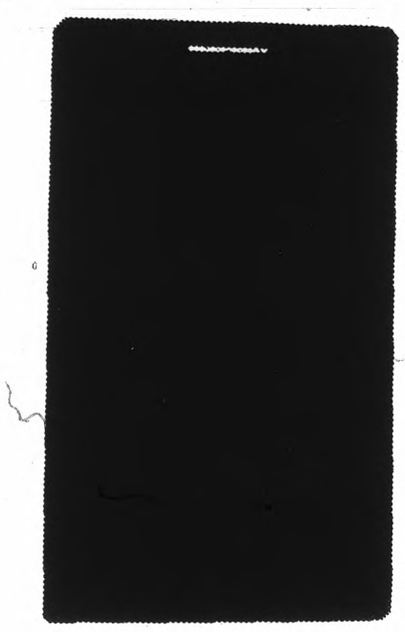
It is important to point out that anyone carefully examining the facts of worldwide repression and militarism will certainly conclude, quite differently from Mr. O'Neill, that the United States is the major threat to world peace, and deserves more than any group the label "terrorist." Even more blatantly in the future than in the past, it will be American policy that "fascism in the defense of liberty is no vice." Yet O'Neill calls such claims "perverse," while admitting they have "some basis." This is irrationality at work.

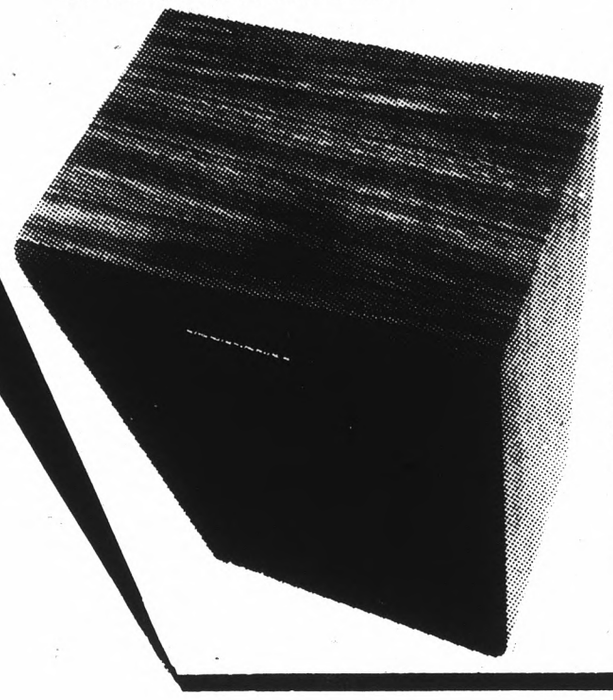
Perhaps the column was a bit rhetorical in referring to the "hostage" prison population, but isn't it a bit much to say that thieves have "little or no regard for the human race"? Remember that crime rates increase with each economic recession. What are people to do when business shows no regard for the human costs of its actions?

As our society talks of freedom, it works to ensure exploitation. I am very uncomfortable with my "privileges." The '80s demand of us all that we seriously examine our relations to the rest of the world. If we believe the U.S. government and the S.F. Chronicle on these issues, we will soon be witnessing war once again in the name of freedom.

Jeffrey Sutter

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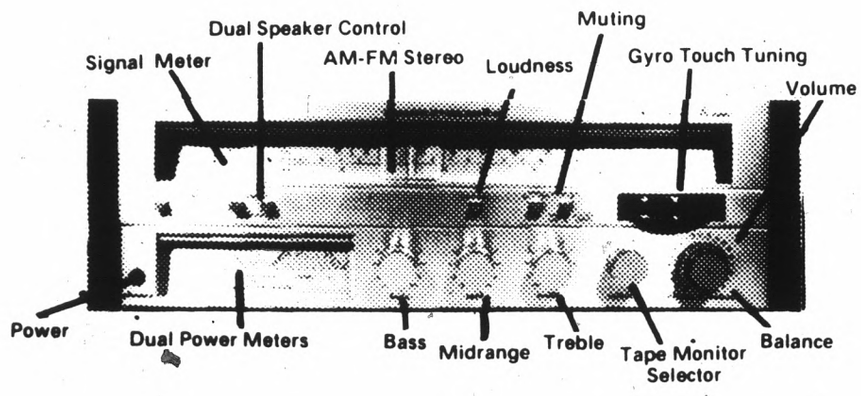
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Business outlook is excellent

Few jobs for liberal arts grads

by Maria Mehelic

If current employment trends continue, this spring's liberal arts graduates could find themselves busing tables or standing in unemployment lines.

The want ads of the '80s will be filled with openings for business, computer science, engineering, nursing, special education and physical therapy majors, say SF State Career Center Director Vernon Wallace and labor market analyst Bob McLaughlin of the state Employment Development Department.

Both McLaughlin and Wallace agree that the job outlook for engineering majors is excellent, especially in the Bay Area.

"San Francisco is doing great in this national phenomenon," said McLaughlin, "not only because of the general energy situation and all of the new synthetic fuels programs, but also because many of the major engineering firms are centered here."

A 1977 survey of all state college spring graduates showed that, except for physical therapists, engineering majors were the most likely to be immediately employed full-time in a job directly related to their field. Starting salaries reported by engineering graduates were an average of $1,338 a month at the bachelor's degree level.

Recent legislation requires new state education programs be adopted, so special education graduates are also in big demand, Wallace said.

"Overall, the teaching field is in really poor shape, so far as jobs go, but special education is really booming," he said.

Nursing graduates are also in big demand right now, Wallace said.

"Nursing has always been a good field, but now a lot of people aren't willing to go through the process it takes to become a registered nurse. There's a real shortage of them."

"Obviously, though one of the biggest booms in employment has been in computer science," said Wallace. "This field will definitely continue to grow. I don't think many people realize what an impact computers have had on us. They think they do, but the impact is bigger than they think."

A 1977 survey showed that, aside from engineering majors, computer science graduates had the highest starting salaries, with average monthly salaries of $1,196. They also had a 98 percent job placement rate after graduation.

Even though the Bay Area's job market is still one of the tightest, it has fared well during the recession, according to McLaughlin.

"We've done much better than California, on the whole, which has done better than the nation." He attributes this to the area's mix of industries.

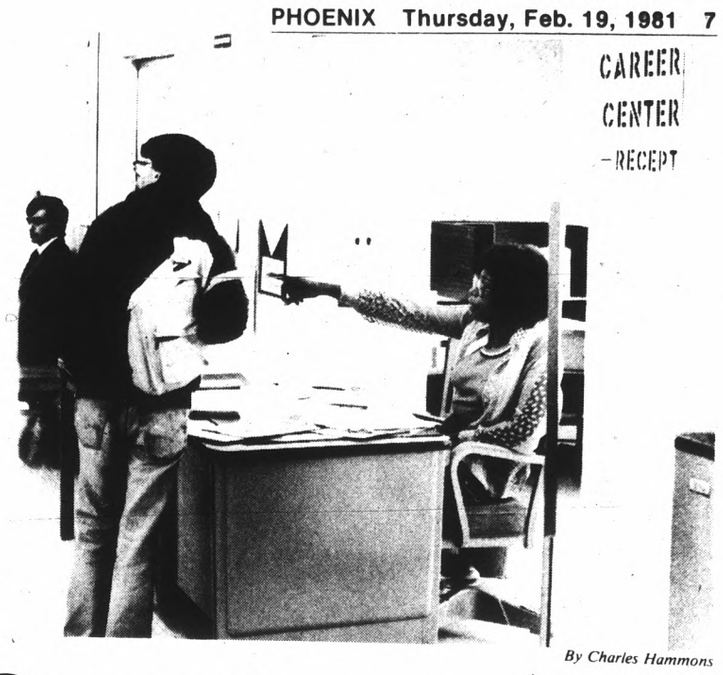
"The market's concentration is in services and retail trade, so graduates will undoubtedly have a better chance of finding jobs in those areas. Those jobs don't even require degrees, but I'm sure a lot of graduates will still end up in them only because they can't find anything else."

Although the majority of college enrollments now are in job-related degree programs, Wallace stressed the importance of preserving the liberal arts programs.

"We shouldn't ever run down the liberal arts," he said. "There will always be some demand for people with those majors. There really is no field that you could call bad. It all depends on what you want to get out of school."

Wallace advises liberal arts majors to learn other skills. "If you want to major in philosophy, fine, but learn some kind of a skill, also. I suggest that all students learn something about communication skills, whether it's writing or speaking. If you can't get your ideas across well, you can't do any kind of job effectively," he said.

Of the liberal arts graduates surveyed in 1977, no more than 35 percent of them were employed in either a job related to their field of study, or in one that required a bachelor's degree. Average monthly salaries for these graduates were lower than those of graduates in job-related majors.



By Charles Hammons

Career Center aids students seeking jobs

by Maria Mehelic

Students feeling lost as they search for a career to latch on to can often find a haven on the 2nd floor of the Old Administration Building — the Career Center.

"Most students don't even know how much this place offers," said Vernon Wallace, the center's director. "But enough know about it to keep the place always crowded."

The Career Center's services include walk-in counseling, resume checks and employment contacts. But the star of the center is "Eureka," a computer which "helps you find out what kind of a person you are," explained Wallace.

"It asks you a series of questions about yourself and your value systems. After 20 minutes of questioning, it prints a list of jobs that would best suit you. It has helped a lot of confused people decide on their careers."

The entrance of the center is wallpapered with full- and part-time job listings and internship information. That information is changed every two weeks.

"These job listings have been a great success," said job order administrator Pamela O'Shea. "Employers rave about the students. We get an enormous response."

The "browsing area" has binders full of job information listed by majors, companies and types of jobs. "Anything about any current job will be listed here," said Wallace.

The job library, the best of any college, according to Wallace, also has files of company literature and job information such as salaries, qualifications and job supply and demand.

Over the years the center has grown to include recruiting and interview sessions with many major companies.

"It's changed a lot in the 25 years I've been here," Wallace said.

"Students want different things now, so we're taking a different approach. These recruiting and interview sessions are one example of this.

"We really have no way of knowing exactly how successful we are with job placement, but the fact that students come in and have an interview or learn how to write resumes can only help them later on," Wallace said.

The Career Center is in Room 211 and is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. Walk-in counseling is available.

Student-faculty enterprise

Urban Studies produces journal

by Paula Farley

Urban studies is a small but prolific program. Its most recent project is "Urban Action" — a journal researched, written, compiled and edited almost entirely by urban studies students.

"Urban Action" was founded as a joint enterprise between students and faculty. It serves to recognize students who have written excellent papers and to make the valuable information in them available to students, alumni and professionals in the field.

The winter 1980 issue of "Urban Action" missed its own well-attended wine and cheese reception last Thursday evening (it arrived from the printer two hours after the party ended) but according to project faculty advisor Norm Schneider, it doesn't miss the mark.

"Students performed roughly 98 percent of the total efforts in publishing the journal," said Schneider, "from writing, research design and layout to negotiating with the printer . . . and that's really impressive."

"Although I was the faculty advisor, they took the ball and carried it," he said.

This is the second edition of "Urban Action." Last year's edition was much less polished, said Martha Sullivan, managing editor of the current edition.

Last year students even collated and stapled together the more than 50-page journal. This year's journal is more sophisticated — a magazine format enhanced by photographs, illustrations and charts.

Funded partly by Associated Students, urban studies alumni and various fund-raisers, "Urban Action" is available to students, faculty and interested agencies for $2.50 a copy from the program office in HLL 385.

Schneider said the students learned much from the first two issues. Past editors are already getting students involved in next year's journal, striving to foster commitment and continuity for the program.

Schneider cites the students as the most important reason for the journal. It provides a forum for sharing valuable lessons gained through internships.

As part of their core requirements, urban studies students must participate in a one-semester internship with a local agency, corporation or non-profit organization. The internships are arranged through the Urban Studies Program, and entail a 15 to 20-hour weekly time commitment chosen in a field related to the major.

Schneider said the students were "in the real world, facing real situations and solving real problems. They were turning out some very good pieces of work, the type of research that was useful — a summary of experience — that is valuable to people in the city to use."

Tim Cladwell, who researched and wrote an article on public transportation for the handicapped, said his study stemmed from his internship with RIDES, where he is involved in vanpooling.

Senior Kit Curtiss said of the internships: "They're one of the strongest parts of the program. The department has a whole file of placements and a bulletin board of job possibilities." Curtiss is working for the Emeryville Redevelopment Agency in a job related to housing rehabilitation (remodeling) which developed from a non-paying internship.

Ruth Gupta, another journal contributor, is interning with the Bank of America's Minority Purchasing Program. Gupta encourages bank departments to contract supplies and services from minority businesses.

Gupta wrote an article about cooperative housing, which stemmed from an interest in the housing shortage.

Schneider said many jobs in the private sector are available to urban studies graduates.

Regarding the success of the internship program, Schneider said, "Our students do a good job out there, so it continues." He said students realize that their performance will create its own opportunities and shape those for future urban studies students."

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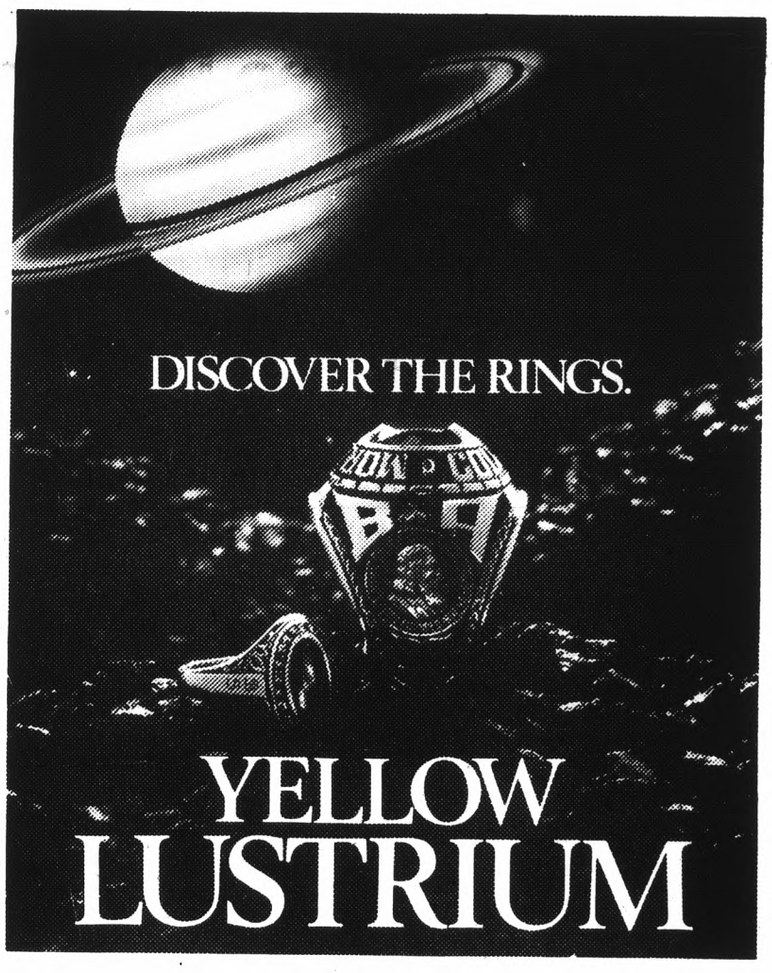
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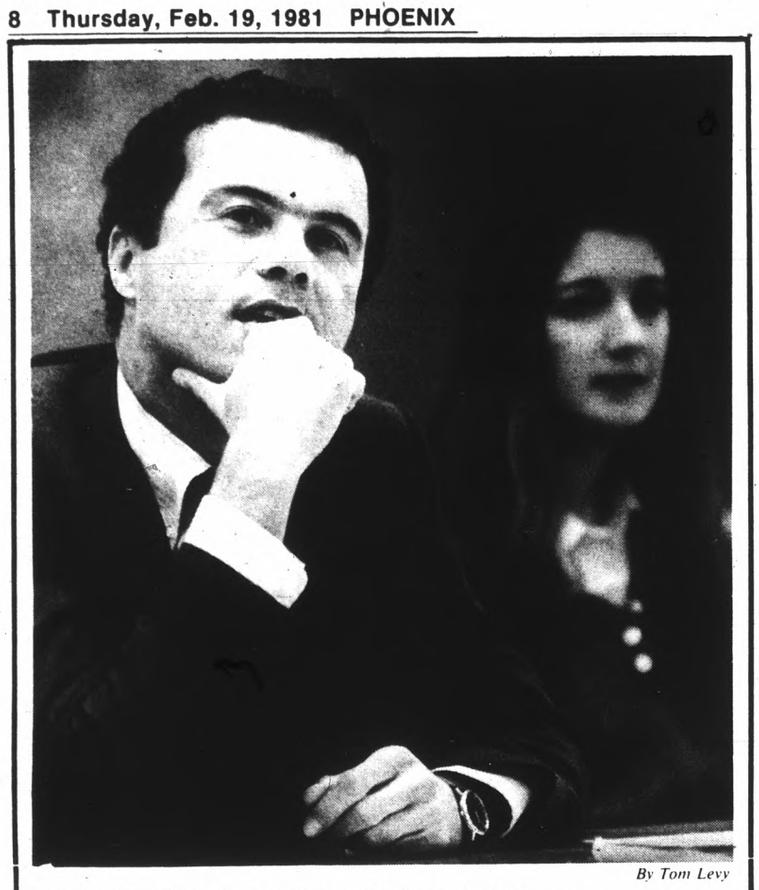
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By Tom Levy

Pierre Brochand says France advocates peace.

Students quiz French official

by Adriana Dechi

In a visit to SF State's Model United Nations class, San Francisco's Consul General of France, Pierre Brochand, called his country as "a small-big power or big-small power" in the world.

The calm, dark-haired Frenchman said that because France is neither a small power nor a super power, "Our most basic problem is to identify our status in the world of 1981."

During a two-hour question and answer period, students asked the consul about France's position on matters like the Polish strikes and unrest in Cambodia. Brochand continually said France considers internal matters of other nations to be private and therefore not subject to French international policies.

Brochand talked mostly about France's economic, political and social power in the world during his class visit.

The Model United Nations, Internation Relations 432, is a class in which students represent a predetermined nation at a Far Western Model United Nations Conference and try to simulate, as closely as possible, the real United Nations.

This year SF State will represent France and the Dominican Republic at a conference which will be held in Eugene, Oregon from March 26-28.

Last year SF State represented the United States, and they did so well in their overall presentations that SF State was awarded the opportunity to represent another major power — France.

As a member of the U.N. Security Council, France holds an important and powerful position in the United Nations, as well as in the world. France, along with the other five permanent members of the council, has the power to veto any proposals submitted by other U.N. bodies.

France is the world's fifth largest industrial power and runs neck and neck with Japan as the world's third largest exporter, Brochand said. France also has one of the highest gross national products in Western Europe.

"France is not big by current standards," said Brochand, comparing its geographical size to other nations.

Brochand said France's location in the middle of Western Europe leaves the country "highly vulnerable." Great Britain and West Germany surround France, and Brochand said the Soviet Union is as far away as San Francisco is from Fresno.

Brochand spoke in generalities about his country's international policies, but he got specific about one major area of conflict, the Middle East.

One student asked for an explanation of France's contribution of Mirage jets to Iraq. Brochand replied that the delivery of the jets was to abide by a contract made with Iraq in 1977.

Brochand called the Palestinian autonomy issue a "touchy subject." He said France recognizes the right of Israel to withdraw to its pre-1967 boundaries, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

He said France is an advocate of peace.

Brochand called the United Nations, "that frustrating body," but said that an international communications body is necessary.

He said the United Nations is a useful universal forum, an informative international medium and a useful channel for international aid.

Speaker says Africa is one nation

by Cerise Smith

A lecture sponsored by the All African People's Revolutionary Party drew a crowd at the Barbary Coast yesterday.

About 18 people listened to Munyiga Lumumba, the program coordinator for the party, speak for an hour on the need for students to become involved in the party.

Bob Brown, the political organizer for the party, was scheduled to speak, but his appearance was canceled. No explanation of the cancellation was given to the audience, but it was later discovered that Brown is now in the Middle East.

The All African People's Revolutionary Party is an organization that strives to connect all students who have participated in African revolutionary movements.

John Fisher, a party member, began the meeting by introducing Lumumba and commenting on the size of the audience.

"It's a shame more people did not come to hear this speaker because the meeting was specifically for those students on campus who are not actively involved in the African Revolutionary Party," Fisher said.

Fisher called for organization and unity among the African students at SF State.

Lumumba, a tall aggressively speaking man, said that Africans must understand the needs of their homeland.

"African students do not have an identity because they are confused by capitalistic propaganda which calls them Afro-Americans, black Americans, and Negro," Lumumba said.

Lumumba called for students to sacrifice materialistic needs and learn to actively serve Africa in its fight against imperialism. He suggested developing an African revolutionary political organization which would engage itself in destroying the U.S. government, which he referred to as part of the European capitalistic system."

"It is a vicious animal which has killed the missing children in Atlanta and sparked recent racial riots in Miami, Florida," Lumumba siad, referring to the system.

Lumumba joined the party in 1977 and is now "struggling to totally liberate Africa from all forms of colonial [external] domination."

Lumumba said the other objectives of the Pan African movement are to "bring about the complete political and economic unification of Africa, to serve the interests of African people, free from all exploitation of man by man based on scientific and revolutionary principles and practice.

"Africa needs more than just someone who says he is African," Lumumba said. "Africans owe Africa an allegiance. Africans are held responsible to supply the political needs of their country. If the African people are not struggling in masses then the individual work that we do to unite African people means nothing at all."

Lumumba said the forward movements made in African society have been a collective struggle, not a struggle of one individual.

Lumumba said some African people are pimps for the capitalistic society after they obtain their college degrees. He said they pimp African communities with such nonsense as the need to gain control in the white capitalistic business world, instead of mentioning the need of establishing close relations in Africa

"We have enough football stars, movie stars and basketball stars, but we do not have enough people working for something permanent like a country and a land we can say is ours forever. We are either fighting for our land Africa or for America."



By Rob Werfel

Munyiga Lumumba: "African students do not have an identity because they are confused by capitalistic propaganda which calls them Afro-Americans, black Americans and Negro."

Maxi grants available to professors

by Andrew Maker

From $5 to $50,000 is available to SF State faculty members who are willing to try innovative approaches in teaching. Maxi Grants, which usually range between $20,000 and $25,000, can be issued to faculty members who have developed:

- Programs that encourage student participation for college in the mathematical and critical thinking fields, both at elementary and college levels.
- Multidisciplinary programs that increase cross-cultural and international understanding and knowledge.
- Programs that meet the needs of women, minorities, disabled students and older adults.

The grants have been issued through the chancellor's office since 1972, when the Maxi Grant programs began.

"We've had phenomenal success with the Maxi Grant program," said Associate Provost Richard Giardina. "We've taken $20,000 to $30,000 projects that have been so successful, we've gone to the federal government and gotten a couple of hundred thousand more to expand and further develop our programs.

"It is safe to say we often use Maxi Grants to start projects, then we seek larger amounts from the federal government after showing them how successful we've been," Giardina said.

SF State submits five to 10 proposals a year for the grants and usually gets one or two. Grant topics are decided by system-wide advisory committees of faculty and administration taking in input from the 19 state campuses.

"This year's topics couldn't be more on target," Giardina said. "I think there is something there for everyone to identify with."

Two of the three topics for SF State call for developing mathematical skills, critical thinking skills and multicultural education. The topics are in line with the new General Education Program.

"We want to encourage faculty, and students in conjunction with faculty, to apply for this money because that is what it is there for," said Giardina.

"We can't get the funds if people don't come up with ideas and submit applications," he said.

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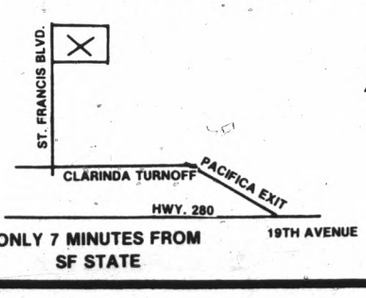
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Ferry Building facelift due

by Lisa Swenarski

In an enthusiastic attempt to re-establish the Ferry Building as the gateway to the city, a San Francisco developer has presented a $50 million proposal to the city Port Commission.

The developer, Continental Development Corporation, is financing the entire project in return for a 65-year leasehold right.

The restoration, which will tentatively be completed by 1984, involves not only the Ferry Building, but also Pier One, the Agricultural Building, Ferry Plaza East, Ferry Plaza North and all adjacent land and water areas.

The architectural firms given the task of incorporating restoration with urban design issues are the New York-based I.M. Pei and Partners, and the San Francisco firm Gensler and Associates. Their design concept includes massive restoration of the exteriors and rebuilding of the interiors, transforming the complex into a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week world trade, shopping, dining, entertainment and cultural center.

"While tourists and other visitors will be most cordially welcome to the new facility, it will be primarily geared toward serving the needs of Bay Area residents," said W. Gene Mays, Continental's senior vice president.

"For example, we are ruling out any retail shops that might feature souvenir items. All merchandise will be quality items and shops will reflect a strong international flavor. Here, the public will be able to find the best that is San Francisco, as well as exceptional merchandise from abroad."

Ieoh Ming Pei, 63-year-old head of the architectural firm best known for the $83.4 million East Wing of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., will collaborate with his partner James Freed, who made the presentation to the Port Commission.

"We're going to turn the complex into an urban lagoon," Freed said. "While restoring the building to the glory that it once was, we want to provide accessibility and open space."

Freed not only wants to open up the Ferry Building to the Bay by stripping away pier extensions, leaving 2.5 acres of open water space, but also wants to open it up to the city. Looking down at the model of the port of San Francisco, Freed removed the plastic replica of the Embarcadero Freeway and said, "This is what I would like so that people could see through the Ferry Building from the top of Market Street."

The main feature of the plan that links the three buildings together is a 2,000-foot pedestrian promenade that will weave in and out of the buildings and extend as far south as Pier 24 under the Bay Bridge.

Long glass enclosed galleries will converge from north and south in a great central atrium through which the public will be able to walk and get from Market Street to the Ferry Terminal. It will display exhibits from a San Francisco history museum which will also occupy other parts of the building.

The ground floor will be used entirely for commercial purposes and will include the museum, restaurants and shops. The third and fourth floors will be used for office space; and the second floor will house a mixture of both.

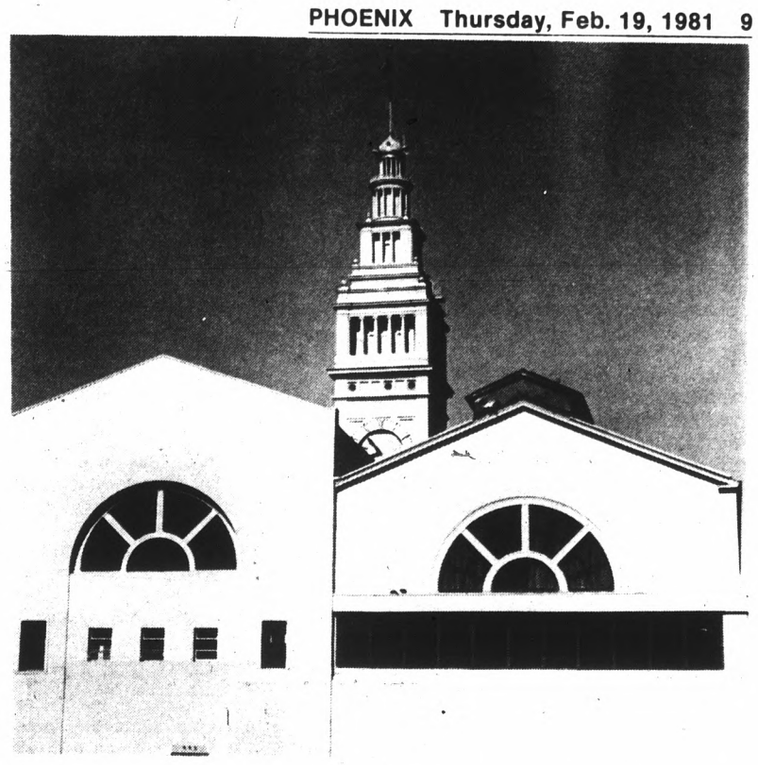
The Ferry Terminal Pier will be an Italian market hall while the Golden Gate Ferry Terminal, Red and White Fleet and Berkeley Ferry Service facilities will remain in their present locations.

The architects' imagination went furthest when they proposed a parking "tub" half submerged in the Bay beneath the street level of the Embarcadero to replace the Pier One parking facilities. But the Bay Conservation and Development Commission has reservations so the tub will have to be renegotiated before the entire plan goes before the Port Commission for approval next month.

The rest of Pier One will be a World Trade Center with an arcade for maritime-related shops and offices.

The Port Commission is also concerned about the economics of the plan. By making a promenade and leaving open space in the Ferry Building, space for commercial use is being sacrificed. The

— see page 10



San Francisco's Ferry Building will have a new look by 1984.



By Tom Levy

Part of the Moscone Convention Center's skeletal structure.

Delays, criticism overcome

Moscone center nears completion

by Theresa Goffredo

Rome wasn't built in a day — and neither was the George Moscone Convention Center.

Like many municipal projects, Rome included, problems like cost-overruns, delays and constant criticism make completion almost impossible.

But after 12 years, the impossible is about to happen at the South of Market site.

"We're planning the grand opening for October, and the center will probably be 100 percent completed by the end of December," said George Kirkland, the director of the Conventions and Visitors Bureau.

The bureau, which does publicity for the city, has already booked seating in the Moscone Center auditorium for as early as December, and reservations continue into 1984. Kirkland has devised a solution so the city will not lose money in case of construction delays.

"If any problems occur with completion, we have reserved seating in Brooks Hall so people will have some place to stay," Kirkland said.

The city should get an estimated $320 million boost in revenue from the more than 1 million delegates attending 108 major conventions in the next two years, Kirkland said.

Even though the city's general tourism has generated about $1 billion in revenue in past years, Kirkland is optimistic that this year will be even more profitable since the center will bring more people to San Francisco.

Kirkland said the city has been losing convention business to Los Angeles and Las Vegas, where new centers have been built.

"The opening of the center couldn't come at a more propitious time," he said.

When fully completed, the 275,000-square-foot center will have a capacity of 6,000 people for banquets and 8,000 people for theater seating. The exhibit hall is a sunken chamber with a seven-foot-thick floor that is 10 feet below sea level.

The $120 million center, which was funded by the Hotel Tax Fund and the sale of revenue lease bonds, is also going to provide 3,700 local jobs with an annual payroll of $32.5 million.

Germaine Wong, a director of the Turner Construction Company, the center's main building firm, said, "What this means is a spinoff. We don't have a convention center this size, so the restaurants, hotels and tourist establishments will be open more and will be hiring more employees. The center itself will only employ about a handful of workers."

Wong said the management of the center has been placed in the hands of Facilities Management, Inc. of California, under a six-year contract. The contract, which is to begin in July, was approved by a Board of Supervisors resolution two years ago and is subject to annual certification.

Under the terms of the contract, the management company will have full responsibility for managing, operating and maintaining the center.

Another organization which has had a hand in the center is the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. The agency cleared and leased the land to the city and relocated businesses and people. The agency has been involved in several lawsuits over the last 10 years that have delayed the project, said agency information director Wes Willoughby.

"The city was sued three times. One suit was a relocation suit in which defense attorneys claimed the city was not providing enough alternative housing. The second was an economic issue, stating that the way the center was being financed was illegal. The third suit involved environmental steps which had not been taken. Finally, after 10 years, all three suits were settled," Willoughby said.

Like all other major projects in the city the supervisors have the final approval.

Fourteen years ago the supervisors approved the center 9-2. One of the two held back because he objected to the tearing down of residential hotels. That supervisor was George Moscone.

"His basic objection was not to a center, but to a relocation of people. Later on, of course, or else the center wouldn't have been named in his honor, he changed his position," Kirkland said, adding he doesn't know any supervisors now who oppose the project.

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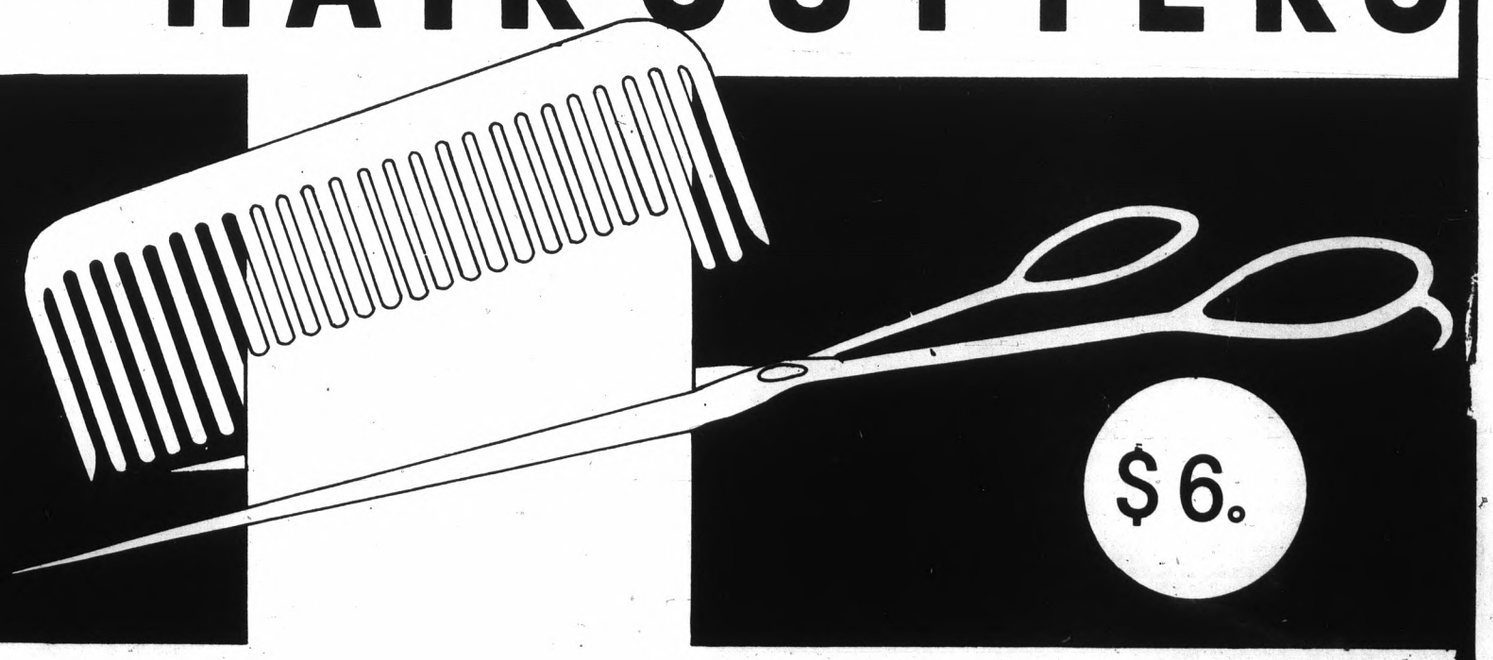
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U.S. Rep. Lantos' town meeting

Ex-prof describes life in D.C.

by Lisa Swenarski

Electric and excited is the way freshman U.S. Rep. and former SF State economics Professor Tom Lantos described the climate in Washington, D.C.

After almost two months as representative of the 11th Congressional District, which covers most of San Mateo County, Lantos, 52, held his first "town meeting" in Pacifica on Saturday. About 100 constituents, many of them senior citizens, came to the Casa Pacifica ready with both general questions and personal problems.

His white, wavy hair, trim physique and confident way of communicating kept his audience attentive.

"As a penniless immigrant, it was an unforgettable experience for me, when I was holding my grandson in my arms on the floor of the House of Representatives on January the fifth, raised my right hand and followed the words of our speaker, Tip O'Neill, and was sworn in as a member of Congress," said Lantos.

Lantos was one of two Democrats in the nation to unseat a Republican incumbent in November's election.

"This is the first time in half a century that we have, in fact, what I can describe as a divided government," Lantos said. "The White House is in the hands of one political party, the same party as the majority of the Senate. But the other party, the Democratic Party, has the majority of the House. Some people are unhappy with this arrangement, but I find it pregnant with opportunities."

Lantos said the Reagan administration needs to be given a chance to try to "cope with the problems that have not been dealt with effectively in many years."

One area in which the administration is starting on the wrong track, according to Lantos, is in "opening up Pacifica to the danger of becoming another Santa Barbara with the oil spill and with all that implies."

A major concern among San Mateo residents is the possibility of off-shore oil drilling.

"I deplore the fact that the incoming interior secretary (James Watt) has reopened this issue," Lantos said. "I am prepared to lead the fight nationally to prevent the possible destruction of the entire economy of this whole region. I am unprepared to bargain our precious coastal birthright for a six-day supply of petroleum pottage."

Many in the audience were also upset about Reagan's retroactive freeze on federal hiring. Lantos said that when cutting back on bureaucracy, one cannot take a "meat-ax approach."

"It may be very desirable not to have additional employees in a large number of areas, but in the field of supervising nuclear facilities, where 50 vacancies were left on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it is an enormously dangerous limitation."

Lantos joined a group of congressmen in writing to Reagan that a "contract is a contract and that people who have been hired (before the freeze) cannot be retroactively dismissed and the commitment to that needs to be honored."

Lantos said, however, he is eager to reduce the size of government and will try to do so by serving on the Government Operations Committee, "the watchdog of Congress."

Lantos was also appointed to two foreign affairs subcommittees because "the issue of peace and national security is our number one item and because most of our economic problems are internationally originated.

"Our energy crisis stems from abroad and the problems of the automobile industry are related to competition from Japan and elsewhere," he said.

Lantos responded to questions calmly in a clear tone. Only once did he raise his voice, saying, "What I do insist on is fair treatment of American products abroad which we haven't had. We have

— see page 11



By Rhonda Park

Tom Lantos answered questions at a town meeting in Pacifica

Writer predicts political change

by Patrick May

Among the political pundits of the nation's capital, syndicated columnist David Broder towers as a kingpin in the profession. And, as of Jan. 20, if his own predictions hold true, Broder and his cohorts "can look forward to the most fascinating time of our lives as reporters."

The Republicans' rise to power under Ronald Reagan, says the bespectacled and graying veteran of the Washington press corps, reflects a political change "more dramatic and more sweeping than even that of twenty years ago."

Broder, the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished commentary in 1973, appeared before the Commonwealth Club here Friday to discuss the change in the new political context that's taking shape in this country.

"This administration," says Broder, "takes office in a time when many of the basic political institutions have been weakened and...basic political procedures tested and challenged."

In his column, which appears twice a week in papers across the country, Broder writes that the element of representation in our theory of democracy is being seriously uprooted by changes in technology.

Broder speaks of a sense Americans have of "being part of. . .an instant feedback in communication process where the event itself is dramatically and immediately communicated to the public and the public reaction is instantly measured by the pollsters."

To underscore and illustrate the challenge facing the Reagan administration in its attempt to create a consensus on policy in this climate, Broder singles out six front-line figures in the new political arena.

● David Stockman, 34, director of the budget, commands a top position in the new White House staff. A former anti-war radical and Harvard Divinity School alumnus, Stockman will be making, according to Broder, "more consequential decisions for all Americans than any other single individual in Washington today." Stockman's "passionate loyalty to supply-side economics," says Broder, "will put this administration on a collision course with a variety of special interest groups throughout our political system."

● As head of the Public Liaison Office for Reagan, Elizabeth Hanford Dole's task will be "placating those special interest groups. If Stockman's blueprint is to be carried out, then Dole must be one step ahead of the game in dealing with the interest groups' representatives and members of Congress who are part of that trend. . ," Broder says.

● Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and one-time opponent of the Vietnam War, now finds himself in "the interesting position of being the first Republican chairman (of that committee) in a quarter century." Hatfield's views on the Reagan strategy to boost defense spending while thrashing domestic programs "will be very interesting to follow," says Broder.

● In a similar role in the House, Rep. Jim Jones, "an Okie from

— see page 11

'Ax handed to bureaucrats'

Faculty question cabinet choices

by David Rapp

President Ronald Reagan has been in office less than a month, some of the positions in his administration are not yet filled, and conflicts in his Cabinet have already occurred.

Controversy and skepticism has surrounded some of his choices, though none of Reagan's Cabinet appointees has been turned down by the Senate.

A variety of opinions about the new Cabinet was offered by SF State faculty members last week.

Eugene Weinstein, professor of political science, said some of the conflict in the Cabinet reflects a struggle for power.

"In every administration there is jockeying for power, and Reagan's administration is no different," he said. "People will try to mark off territory. Exact title doesn't mean anything."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, former NATO commander and chief of staff in the Nixon administration, is thought by many to be the most experienced of the new Cabinet members.

Although he disagrees with some of Haig's politics and decisions, Dwight Simpson, professor of international relations, said "Haig is intelligent, experienced and capable." Simpson said this was also true of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, a former Bechtel executive.

Weinstein said "though some people think Haig is a war criminal, he is respected in the federal system."

Haig and Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under Nixon, are blamed by some for the invasion of Cambodia during the later stages of the Vietnam War.

In general, "Reagan's appointments are prestigious corporate executives and lawyers," said Weinstein. "They are not public interest advocates."

Simpson said he wonders about the intellectual firepower of some Reagan appointees.

"They're vehement and know the appropriate rhetoric, but their abitlity as administrators can be questioned," he said.

The problem with the Cabinet, said Ralph Goldman, professor of political science, is not that its members are not competent, but that "Reagan has used a corporate model of organization, which does not work in a federal bureaucracy." He said the Cabinet and president have to work in a sort of "executive brokerage system."

Ted Keller, program director of international relations, said Reagan's election and his Cabinet selections reflect the general economic and political climate.

"Reagan's exact choices are not the important questions," said Keller, "but rather where is the country going and how far to the right will the government move. Maybe to fascism."

The appointment of David Stockman, a two-term Michigan congressman, was a clear indication that program cuts would be made, said Keller, adding that "the burden of the cuts will be carried by the poorer elements."

C. Daniel Vencill, professor of economics, said Stockman, who at 34 is the youngest cabinet member in 150 years, is an excellent thinker and knows his supply side economics."

Stockman "will be the star of Reagan's Cabinet," he said.

"There will be room for budget cuts," said Vencill, "and Stockman might be able to keep the poor from being hurt." But he said they are likely to be hurt by Reagan's policies.

Keller said "cutting the bureaucracy" is a call from the right.

"But the ax will be handed to the bureaucrats," said Keller, "and as usual the cuts will be passed down to the people the government is supposed to serve."

Vencill said social services, like unemployment and welfare, keep spending up to a certain degree.

"Unemployment prevents recession from snowballing," he said, "if no one buys anything the floor drops out of the market."

There has also been controversy over Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, who has been accused of having ties to organized crime, and Secretary of the Interior James Watt because of his stands against environmental protection laws.

The Senate investigation of possible underworld connections to Donovan, a New Jersey contractor, "starts his tenure at the Labor Department under a dark cloud," said Simpson.

Larry Livingston, who lectures on urban politics and environmental law, is concerned about Watt, because for three years prior to his appointment as secretary, Watt was president of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, an organization which specializes in defending oil and other resource companies against government regulations.

Simpson said, "It's obvious that Watt is not sympathetic to the environmental concerns. The question is can he change?"

Watt recently moved to allow the lease of 1.3 million acres of ocean floor off the California coast to oil and natural gas companies. The four tracts that may become available for exploration and development are in environmentally sensitive areas.

Ferry Building facelift

— from page 9

commission hopes the additional area used for commercial purposes on Pier One will make up for the loss. If not, rents will have to be raised. Along with rent, the city will receive a percentage of the building's profits.

The World Trade Club, now on the third floor of the Ferry Building, has the option of remaining there or moving to the World Trade Center on Pier One. Other tenants have the opportunity to remain in the building, provided they meet the guidelines Continental has set, such as being a trade-related office.

Estimated city benefits from the new complex are $60 million in annual sales, $4 million in tax revenues, $1 million in property taxes, 400 new construction jobs and 500 new permanent jobs.

The Ferry Building, with its Roman terminal and 240-foot Spanish clock tower, was designed by architect A. Page Brown who, at age 33, died seven years before the building was finished.

The building was formally completed in 1903 but opened in 1898 as a ferryboat terminal and state office building. Because of its structural steel frame and self-supporting Colusa sandstone walls, it was one of few downtown buildings to survive the 1906 earthquake and fire.

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BE ALL YOU CAN BE



By Rob Werfel

Rose Chung flashes an exhuberant smile after being named Miss Chinatown USA.

SF State woman is Miss Chinatown

by Karen Argonza

Childhood dreams may not always come true but Rose Chung's did Saturday night when she was chosen 1981 Miss Chinatown U.S.A. at the San Francisco Masonic Temple.

"I used to watch all the beauty pageants on TV when I was younger," said Chung, a junior at SF State. "I always fantasized about entering, but I thought you'd have to be rich and well-rounded to make it. I guess I was wrong."

Chung, who describes her childhood as "extremely sheltered," said she comes from a poor family. Her father died when she was three. Afterwards, her mother was forced to raise her and her four older sisters by working as a seamstress in Chinatown.

The 5-foot-4, 115-pound Chung said she entered the pageant for "self-improvement."

"I have to get over being shy and unconfident," she said.

Chung ignores the belief some people have that beauty pageants are sexist. "That didn't even enter my mind. I don't care what other people think," said Chung. "My family and friends know why I entered and that's all that counts."

Although she is undecided about a specific career, Chung is majoring in health science.

"All I know is that I want a job working with people." She now works part-time at San Francisco General Hospital as an X-ray technician. She has also worked in the Veterans and tuitions offices as a student aid and at San Francisco City College as a dental assistant.

"A lot of people who know me think I will change for the worse because of this pageant, but I won't let it go to my head. I'm just having a difficult time getting used to all this attention," she said.

Chung said it was her modern jazz dance performance, titled "Silver Mist," that helped her win the title.

"I'm a real procrastinator. I waited until a month before the pageant to look for someone to help me with a dance routiine," she said. She finally found Cecilia-Marie Bowman, a local dance instructor, who helped Chung choreograph a modern routine to the Shinto music of "Hiroshima."

Although she is a native San Franciscan, Chung speaks Toisanese, Cantonese and some Mandarin.

"Usuallly, I only eat Chinese food," Chung said. "But if I go French, I have to eat escargot."

Among Chung's prizes are a $2,500 scholarship and an all-expense-paid-trip in October to the Orient. The trip will not be her first visit to China, but she said it is the only place outside California she has been.

Chung was also given the choice of two prizes, a trip to Hawaii or $300, for placing second in last year's Rose Ball, a community pageant. She said she chose the money which helped pay for a gold sequin gown she wanted for the Miss Chinatown pageant.

Because school and work occupy most of her time, Chung has little leisure time.

"I enjoy reading poetry that inspires me. Susan Polis Schultz is my favorite," said Chung.

"There's not many things I hate," said Chung. "I always try to look at the positive side of things. But if there's one thing I can't stand it's dishonest people." She said her lifetime goal is "seeking wisdom and compassion."

Harassed custodian quits his job

by Michael McCall

Brian Leyba turned in his resignation to the SF State Personnel Office Friday and later said, "I feel outraged and cheated."

"The more I think about what the university is doing, the more my memory slips," said Leyba, the SF State custodial foreman who implicated three former custodians in a campus burglary ring. "If I don't testify, these guys have to be reinstated."

Gayle Cieszkiewicz, director of the Personnel Office, said she is confused over Leyba's actions. "We gave him what he asked for, a paid 30-day leave to find another job," she said. "He told us he could no longer work here."

The controversy unfolded when Leyba received a letter dated Feb. 2 from Katherine Eger of the Personnel Office which Leyba said "more or less asks for my resignation."

The letter listed the names of five universities and colleges without addresses or phone numbers, and said: ". . . it is my understanding that you will be applying for the positions listed below, this week, and that you will endeavor to secure employment through public agencies and private enterprises, to the expiration of your temporary administrative leave."

Leyba had thought the university would transfer him to another job on another campus. "What they are saying is all we want is for you to snitch and testify," Leyba said. "After that we don't want you around, because you're a snitch and we don't want you causing problems around here."

Leyba told campus police last month that three men had offered him money for each campus master key he gave them. The three custodians — Jerome Reynolds, John Gardner and Kenneth Wilson — were arrested and charged with felonies on Jan. 20. All three posted bail and were released later that day.

Since the ordeal began, Leyba has been shot at, robbed and hospitalized twice for beatings he received. He and his family have been threatened and harassed.

The strain has left Leyba scared — and desperate. "I'm carrying a gun," he said, raising his shirt to show the handle that protrudes from his pants pocket. "And I will continue to carry a gun. I no longer have any apprehension about pulling the trigger."

He said he is now taking tranquilizers "in order to walk, sleep or think." He described himself as a former flower a good job pushing my broom and take care of my family."

Leyba has worked for Custodial Services since July 23, 1979. He was promoted to foreman in December 19[illegible] has received letters of recommendation from his supervisor and from Joseph Hunter, chief of Custodial Services.

Leyba has plans to move to another state this week to accept a job near his wife's family. He said he will then decide whether to return to testify.

AS slates oppose tuition, ponder cuts

by Mary D'Orazi

With Associated Student elections a week away election fever is running high. Three slates are running on divergent platforms, including one slate that wants to put a full bar on campus and another that hopes to have direct van service from SF State to BART.

"The real issue we face is the AS," said James Mirowski, representative at large for the SLUT slate.

Although Gina Centanni, presidential candidate for the Rainbow slate, and Yvette Terrell, presidential candidate for the United slate, referred to SLUT as a joke, Mirowski and his cohorts regard it as a serious protest slate.

"The AS is a self-perpetuating group. It addresses its own concerns, which represent only 10 percent of the students," said Mirowski.

The nine candidates on the slate (all male dorm residents) claim the AS doesn't show concern for the rest of the students except when election time comes around.

The name SLUT is no doubt offensive to some people, but Mirowski says it was chosen to parody the name and slogans of the other slates.

"What the hell does 'diversity through unity' mean?" smirked Mirowski, referring to a slogan used by George Patterson of the Rainbow slate.

The members of SLUT propose to "shake up the AS." They want to cut the salaries of the AS officials, not the budget, and use the money for "other things," like free afternoon concerts, a full bar on campus, and other programs and services.

One issue taking high priority in the Rainbow and United platforms is the threat of higher tuition in the California State University and Colleges system. These slates say they will fight against a tuition hike, which is being discussed by the state legislature.

Centanni said, "Once tuition is implemented, the dye is cast and we'll have a limited access institution. 'Access' is the key word."

Another issue is student representation on faculty review or RTP (Retention, Tenure and Promotion) committees. These committees consist almost exclusively of faculty members.

Centanni said unless it is mandated that students can act on these committees, many administrators won't allow them to act. "Students have a point of view that no one else has," she said.

The Rainbow and United slates will also confront the issue of IRA (Instructionally Related Activities) funding. IRA used to be a part of the AS but now acts as an independent committee.

According to Steve Ruport, director of Legal Services, it is difficult to obtain funding from the new committee so the AS has given aid to certain academically related programs.

Summer Tips, representative for the United Slate, named the Poetry Center, Television Center and KSFS radio as examples of activities funded by the AS that should be funded by the IRA.

"The AS has a history of being ripped off by the university," said Tips.

"The issue is whether the AS should fund these entities," said Centanni. "We will have to encourage programs to seek IRA funding, but I don't see why we have to refuse to fund them."

The new administration will have to deal with budget cuts. Spending will decrease $150,000 to $200,000 in the fall 1981 semester, which will inevitably result in less services and programs.

Terrell, the United slate's presidential candidate, sees one way the AS can cut its budget. AS officers are each paid grant-in-aids of $460 a month. "We will cut the grant-in-aid down to put more money into student activities," she said.

Both the Rainbow and United slates say they're concerned about students' commuting problems.

Rainbow proposes to initiate student-MUNI conferences where scheduling safety and any other problems that arise can be discussed.

United wants to set up a direct van service from SF State to BART.

AS candidates campaign

— from page 1

solved overnight, but United can do it," said Zimmerman.

Former speaker of the legislature Patterson said there was too much concentration on petty issues when larger issues were at hand. Patterson, who was wearing a blue and white knit beret, repeated Centanni's comments and said he paid his own way to Sacramento to lobby against tuition.

The AS should be a problem-solver for students, said Patterson. "We have to help students get through the red tape." If elected, he promised to immediately remove the sign on the AS office door reading "Authorized Personnel Only" and replace it with a "Welcome" sign.

The SLUT slate makes no promises or commitments, said Tom Lehner, the slate's vice presidential candidate. Voting for the other slates would be a waste, he said.

"If you vote for them, you get what you voted for, nothing. What have you got to lose?"

Dana Magliari, running for treasurer on the SLUT slate, said his slate was basically a protest of the poor management of AS. He said the $150,000 cut in the $600,000 AS budget was not a real problem because the AS has ample money.

"The AS spends $300,000 on itself alone," said Magliari, "which is monetary masturbation."

Terry Van Bibber, Rainbow candidate for treasurer, said people were not facing the issues, especially budget cuts. Van Bibber proposed 15 places for cuts, which he claimed would hurt no one.

Van Bibber attacked incumbent Alice Rainey, who is running on the United slate. He said she has done little to solve the fiscal problems that face AS, and that the existing treasury has been poorly managed.

Lantos meets constituents

— from page 10

opened our door to Japanese and German automobiles and French wines. I want to see to it that American products get fair treatment in Germany, Japan and France and elsewhere."

Lantos is working on a proposal to retain military forces, "those middle-echelon people, the non-commissioned officers and the people who repair helicopters," by dramatically increasing pay and benefits.

"I think it is very important for all of us to understand that we are living in a dream world if we believe that without a strong United States, freedom can survive on this planet. The Soviet Union will continue to move if it feels the opposing forces are ready to roll over and play dead. I, for one, am going to see to it that we maintain a strong and effective military capability and that our friends and clients and allies start paying their fair share of defense costs."

Lantos said he would return to the county from Washington three times a month.

"I have a one-item agenda," he said. "I would like to be the best congressman who serves this nation because it has opened up so many opportunities for so many of us for over 200 years."

Political changes

— from page 10

Muskogee," demands close observation. Under his mentor, Lyndon Johnson, Jones was "literally present at the creation of the Great Society, but has come to have great doubts about the costs of that program," according to Broder.

● Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Jr.: Broder believes that O'Neill's two-generation-long commitment to New Deal programs "designed for and justified as a way of putting people to work and bread on their tables," will not waver in the face of impending budget cuts.

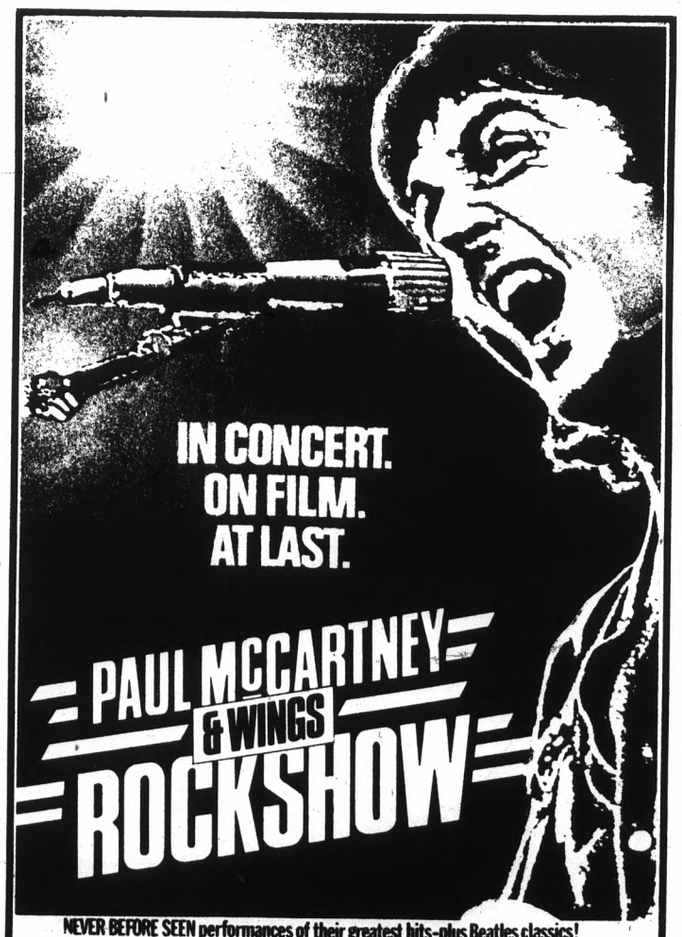
● The last and most important of these strange bedfellows is Ronald Reagan himself. Borrowing a description of the president from Reagan's former campaign manager John Sears, Broder neatly summarizes the Reagan dilemma.

"Reagan's life experience (in Hollywood) was that of getting up early in the morning; going to the movie studios where people were waiting to make him up, dress him for the part; going to the set where others would have been preparing the scenery and the lighting; standing where he was told to stand and being asked to read the lines in the script once, and then again, and then again until the director of the picture said, 'That's fine,' and then they'd go on to the next scene. Now, in his 70th year, Reagan is asked to change the role and to become the producer, the director, the scriptwriter and the impresario of a vastly larger production called the 'Government of the United States.' And now, that's all on the table in Washington."

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Larry Swan and Friend.

By Rob Werfel

A startling glimpse of anatomical parts

by Scott Wiggins

SF State's Museum of Human Anatomy and Evolution provides visitors with an interesting, and in some cases, startling, inside look at the human body.

Located on the first floor of the Biological Science Building, the museum is the brainchild of biology Professor Larry Swan, whose office adjoins the museum.

Visitors immediately notice the odd, balloon-shaped objects hanging from the ceiling. These are digestive and respiratory tracts from various animals, including a deer, jaguar, beaver, snake, tiger and human being..

The museum has a collection of human skulls that range from an infant's to a 97-year-old man's. There is also a collection of skeletons: a newborn child's, a young boy's and an adult's.

Along one wall are cases displaying jars containing healthy and diseased human organs, including brains, hearts, lungs and reproductive organs.

One display case has a set of jars containing human embryos — ranging in age from three weeks to seven months — and pig, cat and cow embryos.

On the other side of the small room is a row of cases displaying fossil casts of skulls and bones from early man. There are also bones from modern-day primates, such as orangutans and gorillas.

Casts are made from the actual fossils by a professional anthropological foundation. "They are made with such detail that they may be used for study," said Swan. "I've had many anthropology classes come over to the museum to look at the fossils."

A small museum is not as common as it once was and Swan said that there were more of this type in the 19th and early 20th centuries. "Most small exhibits of this type existing today are not open to the public," he said.

"Many museums of this kind are for medical students only," Swan continued. "Most are hidden away in research labs."

Swan gives tours of the museum to students from elementary and high schools who come to see the exhibits and listen to Swan's explanations of anatomy.

The museum keeps a visitor log book in which people are invited to give comments about the place. Remarks range from "fantastic" and "remarkable" to a simple "yuk."

"I have not had anyone overtly object" to any of the displays, said Swan. "I have had people congratulate me for having a male reproductive system on display."

Some of the items in the museum come from professional biological supply firms. These firms often provide complete, mounted skeletons of various animals.

But many of the exhibits are prepared by students in the biological sciences here on campus.

"Students sometimes make special dissections and we put them on display," said Swan.

Behind a closed door, and not open to the public, is a preparation room where both human and animal bodies are prepared for display or classroom use.

The school buys six human cadavers each semester for use by students. SF State is one of the few schools in the Bay Area where both undergraduate and graduate students are able to work with and dissect human cadavers. In many schools cadavers are in short supply and students only get to observe work done on the cadavers by instructors.

Swan explained that the cadavers are used in anatomy classes of biological science, nursing, physical education, physical therapy, anthroplogy and even in art classes.

"I've had some excellent artists go through the museum," said Swan. Artists, expecially those with a desire to do work in medical art or illustration, find the displays helpful in their work.

Animal bodies come to the school from the San Francisco Zoo. The animals, unlike the cadavers, are not embalmed. They must be frozen as soon as they arrive.

"I remember one year when the freezer system went out," said Swan. "We had a real problem for a while."

Swan said his museum could use room to expand.

"There is another room off to one side that was to be used for dissection, but now I have to put students in there," said Swan.

"I have bottles of hearts and other organs in storage for research," said Swan, pointing to a closed door. "I tell people that I have more brains than anyone on campus."

Brooks unveils camera museum

by Lynett Larranaga

The sign reads: Cameras from $1 to $10.

A clearance sale?

No.

It's only one of many exhibits in the Joseph Dee Photo Museum and Library, the first of its kind on the West Coast according to Barry Guber, exhibit director.

The museum is on the second floor of Brooks Camera store on Kearney Street. Why have a museum on top of a camera store?

"Brooks' sales philosophy is 'we sell photography, not just cameras' and the museum is an extension of that philosophy," said Gruber.

The oldest camera in the museum is an 1888 Kodak cherrywood box camera. Some of the more historic cameras are:

- A Sakura Petal 1950 model camera is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the smallest mass-produced camera ever made. The camera in the museum was actually used for spying in Japan at the end of World War II.

- A Benizen Sports Camera made in 1914 with the inscription "Lens used at championship fight, Joe Lewis vs. Tommy Forr, 6/17/36" written on the back of the lens board.

Unlike today, there were many different manufacturers of cameras in the early part of this century, and the variety is reflected in the collection on display. Although the same principle is embodied in all of them, the design and method of construction differ widely..

No matter how modern a camera may be, the prototype of all cameras is the camera obscura, according to Harry Gross, camera historian and collector.

"The principle embodied in the camera obscura is photography," wrote Gross. "Early in the eleventh century, the camera obscura was known to the Arabian scholar Ibn Al-Haitham."

The principle of the camera obscura is an inverted image, transmitted by an aperture, that can be seen by the viewer on the surface opposite the aperture.



Jan Gauthier

Bill Shultz tests out the oldest & largest camera, an 8x10 Kodak Cherrywood at the museum.

But what has evolved over the last hundred years is the method used in focusing, the ease in loading the camera and the improved quality of film.

"There were only two types of film available in 1926 whereas there are 15 to 20 different types today," said Gruber.

Written beneath a picture of a woman photographing a man beside a window is the phrase, "near the window," which was the equivalent of today's "watch the birdie," because no practical flash was available.

Most of the cameras are in working condition, but there is no film available for them. The Graflex camera, made until the 1950s, sells for about $600, and except for the cloth shutter, it still works. The Contaflex Twin Lens Reflex made in 1938 sells today for $1200 to $1500.

An unusual example of early photgraphy is the Thorton Picard Artist Lantern made in 1890. It doubled as a camera and projector. To be used as a projector, the parts used to take pictures were removed and a wick lantern was inserted.

The exhibits in the museum, most of which are from the personal collection of the president of Brooks Cameras, Joseph Dee, will be rotated on a quarterly basis.

Also on display are prints taken from the original negatives of Matthew Brady's Civil War pictures.

In a more modern vein, photos taken in the People's Republic of China are also featured. The photograph displays will be rotated with all artists invited to show their work.

The museum has been designed to accommodate a lecture series that will be open to the public for free.

Also, a nationally prominent freelance photographer will be conducting an intensive workshop on how to make money in freelance photography, Gruber said. But he couldn't give the man's name because negotiations are still going on. The one-day workshop will not be free.



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More rush-hour trains

BART use up despite old flaws

by Bill Regan

1980 may have been the best year for the Bay Area Rapid Transit District. It handled more riders than ever before, ran more trains at the same time, and replaced the old, highly flammable seats with ones designed to resist fire.

More important, however, BART might have figured out what's wrong with the system that has never consistently operated properly since it opened in 1972.

BART carried 45.3 million passengers around the Bay Area last year, a substantial increase over each of the two previous years. Passenger totals for 1979, however, were greatly reduced by a three-month labor dispute and a 47-day shut-down of the transbay tube.

Greater ridership, BART says, was made possible during the summer with the start of its long-awaited Close Headways program, which allowed more trains to be put into operation at one time.

The number of trains operated on the system at once was increased from 33 to 43 in August, but problems developed almost immediately.

"We found the system too congested in certain areas to operate efficiently with 43 trains," Mike Healy, BART's director of public affairs, said.

In September, after continued disruptions of service and rush-hour delays, BART General Manager Keith Bernard ordered the removal of at least two trains during peak hours, which smoothed out the scheduling.

Replacement of the original, highly flammable polyurethane seats was ordered by the state Public Utilities Commission after the disastrous transbay tube fire in January 1979 which killed an Oakland firefighter. All 32,000 new seats, approved by the PUC and installed in October, are made of a new low-smoke neoprene material with a wool covering.

More riders, more trains and new seats, however, do not spell the end of BART's worries.

The problems which plagued BART on its ceremonial first day — a train filled with officials and dignitaries mysteriously stopped somewhere south of Hayward — still haunt the system more than eight years later. Although solutions are staggeringly expensive, and still in the future, BART's board of directors last year finally admitted and identified major flaws in the system.

The computers, BART says now, are obsolete. They were designed in the 1960s and are simply unable to run the system at its intended capacity.

BART's designers thought 300,000 passengers would be carried by 85 electronically-controlled trains. The present computers, at best, can handle 41 trains and 160,000 passengers. A $14 million project for the new computers is being designed, and BART says they will be able to handle the increased number of trains.

BART faces another major problem with its train control system. Now, when a car breaks down, it affects the entire train, which in turn affects the whole system. Under BART's new Reliability Improvement Program, problems on individual cars will first be handled on the train itself rather than routing the breakdown information back to the main computer and then back to the trains.

One proposed change will modify the cars so a train can be operated at almost normal speed when the brakes fail in one of the cars. Under the present system, brake failure in one car causes the whole train to run at half speed.

Another phase of the new program will modify the lead cars of trains so they can be operated at full speed under manual control if the train's on-board automatic control system breaks down. Now, trains can run only 25 mph under manual control.

The Reliability Improvement Program, Healy says, is planned to be completed by spring.

"It is a combination project to improve various components of the system," he said, "but already we've reduced the train failure rate. The number of train removals has been reduced to about five or six a day, where before we had as many as 15 or 16."

In order to come even close to the 85-train system it was designed to be, BART needs more cars. It currently owns 440 cars, enough for about 50 trains. The district is trying to buy between 90 and 150 new cars, but since they cost roughly $1 million each, delivery of many new cars is probably a long time away.

About a third of the funds needed for the new computers has been supplied by the federal Urban Mass Transit Administration. Healy said BART is seeking 80 percent of the total cost of revamping the system from the federal government, with the remaining 20 percent to come from various local programs.

BART is suggesting a local gas tax-sharing program involving San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, or another increase in fares.

BART raised its fares in 1980 for the first time since 1975. Fares were raised an average of 37 percent on June 30.



By Nancy Leventhal

At midday this BART station is nearly deserted, but in a few hours it will be packed with riders.

Gay center gets U.S. grant

by Mary Donnenworth

A recent $375,000 federal grant could make it possible for the Pride Foundation to mend community fragmentation while providing services for gays and blacks in San Francisco's Western Addition, according to Del Dawson, the foundation's president.

The eight-year-old non-profit corporation will use the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funds to convert the former convent of the Sisters of the Holy Family, located at the corner of Hayes and Fillmore streets, into the Hayes Valley Community Center.

The gay-oriented center, scheduled to open in six months, must then raise funds to provide services, including neighborhood employment and housing information, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, child and senior citizen programs and mental health care.

"The combination has never been tried before," Dawson said.

"Gay people have to put themselves in the mainstream of the larger communities," he said.

Dawson finds the struggles of the black movement very similar to those of gays and won't "play exclusive games" in the center.

The new center, once located at 330 Grove St., is considered by Dawson to be the only one like it in the city. He said organizational problems within the city's community have kept constructive action groups from getting off the ground.

"Other cities, Los Angeles being a prime example, have had centers for a long time. St. Louis, Missouri, even has one."

San Francisco has the highest percentage of gay people to the total population, although Los Angeles has more gay people.

To establish a gay center with the HUD money, Dawson and the foundation must guarantee that the generally low-income neighborhood will have access to special services. The foundation, which began in 1973, has an annual budget of about $250,000 with about 18 members sitting on the board of directors. The staff is largely volunteer.

"If the growth demands a separate gay community center, I will accede to that and say fine. Hayes Street will remain a neighborhood center, and we will create a new gay center," said Dawson.

Dawson said he will not give in to special interests or agree to the separation of gays from society.

"Gay political figures will disagree violently with that viewpoint. But I'm entitled to it," he said.,

The problems of fragmentation and friction between members within and outside the gay community don't escape Dawson's attention.

"We have dragged millions of people out of the closets and said, 'look, come join us'," said Dawson, pinpointing elderly gays that are ignored by the gay community.

"There are over 200 retired gay people who attend Pride sessions and depend on our service. Geriatrics are a problem for everybody. We're ignoring ours," he said, adding, "What are we going to do with our older gays? Do you think we can ship them off to Laguna Honda when they're 70?"

Dawson wants people to deal with social issues instead of depending on politicians to solve long-term problems.

Another problem that needs a long-term solution is the young (14- to 16-year-old) gay "throw-aways" who are disowned by their parents.

"Once parents get a whiff of this (their child's homosexuality) they say, "You can go find one of those faggots to take care of you, I won't deal with it," Dawson said, adding that many teenagers come to San Francisco under those conditions.

"They are then either selling their asses or selling dope on the street as a matter of survival," Dawson said.

Thursday's dormitory upsrising

— from page 1

However, no one dared venture closer than 50 feet to the dining center doors, and manager O'Brien easily cleared the crowd from the dining center patio.

Around 1 a.m. the crowd tired of the food protest, and a mannequin was tossed from Verducci Hall while someone yelled "Burn Reagan." The mannequin was soon ablaze.

Then the mood of the evening soured. Michael Peters, a Mary Ward Hall resident, was accidently sprayed in the face with extinguisher solution by his friend Chet Dayal when Dayal tried to stop him from putting out the blaze.

Dayal said Peters, who was temporarily blinded by the solution, didn't recognize Dayal and began to hit him in the stomach.

Both Peters and Dayal walked away unharmed.

"I don't think burning things is funny. It reminds me of the Ku Klux Klan. I was just trying to put it out," Peters said, powder still caked to his face.

After the incident the bonfire was rekindled, as a stereo from Verducci Hall played vintage Beatles and Rolling Stones' records, and the remaining 200 residents danced, drank beer, and yelled slogans such as "Death to the Ayatollah."

Though no damage was reported, one student claims she saw a gentleman urinate from a Verducci balcony. Resident Laenna Paris got a shower of motor oil in her hair, and the windows of the dining center were soaped.

There were potential dangers, however. Towels thrown in the bonfire made huge sparks that were carried into the bushes surrounding Verducci Hall. Broken glass littered the streets and firecrackers and other pyrotechnics were thrown haphazardly from the dorms.

By 2:30 a.m. the bonfire sizzled out and the residents returned to their rooms. The next morning students poured out of the residence halls and headed for their 8 a.m. classes as if the activities of the night before were only a dream.

Vending machines in disorder

— from page 1

the trash can and said, "I don't believe it."

The custodial staff cleans the canteens once a day, but during class breaks students swarm into the canteens, eat their snacks and leave. With this happening every hour, the problem becomes enormous.

Custodian Jim Casey said that Canteen Corporation should hire someone to take care of both canteens.

Melvin Williams, another custodian, agreed with Casey.

"The machines (drink machines) need to be cleaned. It's a health hazard," he said.

Adams said that servicemen are required to wipe down the drink machines daily.

"They sanitize the machines when they service them," said Adams. "You're going to have your normal splashing."

There are many small signs in the canteen asking students to clean up their garbage, but Busby suggested one big sign instead which would read: "If you think this room is dirty maybe some of the junk is yours."

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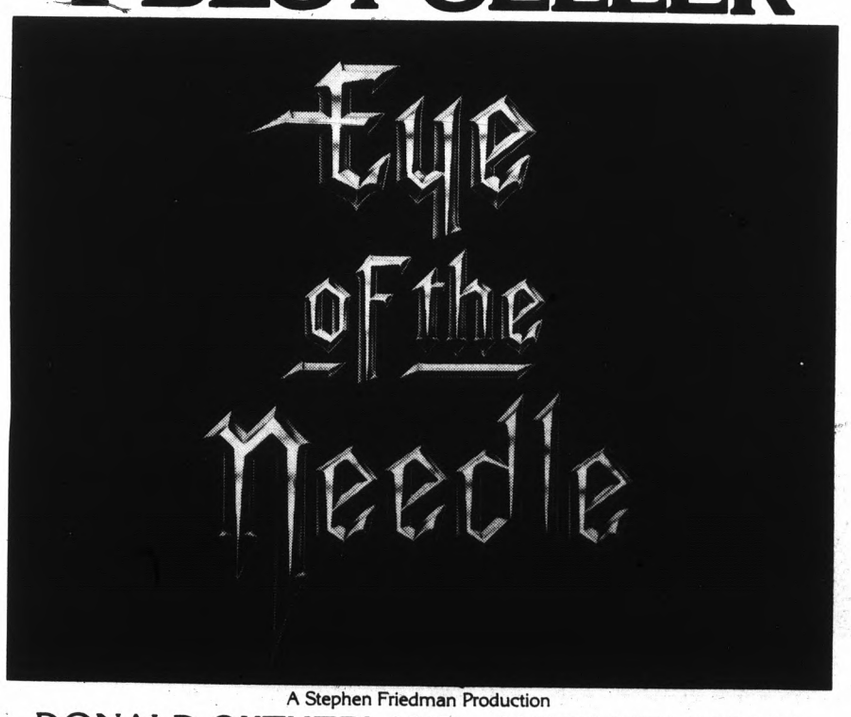
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Arts

'Chan' insults everybody

American stereotypes the Chinese

by S. F. Yee

You don't have to be of Asian ancestry to feel personally insulted by the film "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen."

Brought to you by American Cinema Productions — needless to say — the latest Charlie Chan film both assaults and insults the intelligence and self-respect of anybody having any to begin with.

The characters are predictable and dull. There are a number of big name stars here: Peter Ustinov plays a fair Chinaman; Angie Dickinson is the Dragon Queen, a white character similar to the Cat Woman of the old "Batman" TV series; Richard Hatch plays Chan's "Half-Chinese, half-Jewish" bumbling No. 1 grandson; Roddy McDowell is a butler (a useless role) and Lee Grant plays Hatch's grandmother, Mrs. Lupowitz.

Someone called Jerry Sherlock is mostly responsible for this misconceived project as producer and story writer.

The lame attempts at comedy are inscrutably awful. Unarguably, the biggest moment in the film is when Hatch, as Lee Chan Jr., and his truly dopey wife-to-be, the blond and obviously brainy Cordelia Farrington III (Michele Pfeiffer) are about to be eaten up by a ferocious black Labrador retriever.

In essence, the dog is held by a rope, which is about to be burnt through by a lit candle. Hatch and Pfeiffer unexpectedly sing "Happy Birthday" to the dog — get it?

Seriously now, "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" is socially relevant.

The racist depiction of the character Chan — and therefore, of Chinese-Americans — is the kind of stereotype that has not ever really gone away and has been turning up more and more recently.



Some of the cast from "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen," including Peter Ustinov (at left).

Chan is a symbol of the backward, rather awkward Chink who "talk funny," using pseudo-Confucian parables. It's generally dumb acting of an Asian by a white man.

Chan also has a "No. 1 son" (or grandson, in this case) who is an incompetent wimp.

Now, Sherlock Holmes and his No. 1, Mr. Watson, don't act that way. The late Peter Sellers' Inspector Clouseau is different. He is usually funny. (Sellers, by the way, had the lead "Chinese" role in last year's "The Sinister Dr. Fu Manchu.")

Filmed early last year, mostly in San Francisco, "Charlie Chan's" story line is a bore. Chan is summoned out of retirement (!) to solve a string of "grotesque, bizarre killings." (They aren't.)

The Dragon Lady, convicted by Chan 30 years ago, is out again to make good a "curse" she had put on him and three generations of his descendants. Chase scenes and murder scenes abound (yawn).

Not surprisingly, "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" does contain several patronizing incidents. Near the beginning, for example, as Chan gets off a helicopter upon his arrival in San Francisco, he is interviewed by what appears to be a group of Asian-American reporters!

Yes, I know that there are a good number of Asian-Americans working in the news media in the Bay Area, but this is too obvious.

Later, a "classy" string quintet of Asian lady violinists (a la Chic!) appears out of nowhere to serenade Mrs. Lupowitz in her large house.

Another quirk to "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" is that it somehow manages to incorporate (or offend) everyone from white to Asian to black.

"I'm curious why someone so obviously educated at Oxford University should be content with job of chauffeur? Is it not beneath the dignity of Prince of Mozambi tribe?" asks Chan in his usual clipped accent of the Lupowitz's black chauffeur, Stefan (Johnny Sekka) .

The question is never answered. Sekka is only one of several token characters used in the film.

Films like "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" can easily be overkilled. But someone has to pull the trigger.

A woman, a Jew and a goddess share the well of life

by Thomas K. Miller

The terrors inherent in being born both a Jew and a woman are explored and made manifest in Batya Podos' "All the Women Share the Well," an extraordinary one-woman show recently at the Performance Space.

Alone on a dimly lit stage, empty except for a chair, a table and two candles, Podos convincingly plays three parts, intertwining and contrasting them in a disarming technique that drives home the claustrophobic anguish which characterizes the oppressed and abused of all eras.

Podos plays a barren Israelite woman, the goddess Astarte in the Gardens of Ishtar and her real self.

Effortlessly, it seems, she takes us on a voyage through time, opening up whole vistas: scorching deserts; lush, fragrant gardens; and temples peopled with incestuous beings with insatiable loins.

Wearing only black, Podos makes her characters come alive partly through the simple device of a shawl which she wears tightly around her head to represent the Hebrew woman and over her shoulders to portray Astarte, and partly through the delicious richness of the play's language, which she wrote herself. A joyous sensuality pervades the performance. The Lady Ishtar is said to have breasts like "two firm peaches," "honeyed thighs," and an "almond-scented embrace." When she becomes pregnant, she "carries the moon in her belly."

Punctuated periodically with songs sung in Hebrew — the melodies to which were written by Podos' friend Stasia Cusulos — "All the Women Share the Well" embraces scenes as disparate as a modern bar mitzvah in New York City and a murder in Canaan circa 1000 B.C.

Podos' keen physical presence makes even the shade of a tree and the jaggedness of broken water pot fragments real.

This ability to make the invisible palpable makes all the more vital the twin themes of the play. Through the intercession of the intensely feminine and erotic Astarte, the Hebrew woman grapples with her fear and confusion and begins to discover herself.



Bayta Pados in "All the Women Share the Well."

Simultaneously, we learn of Podos' personal search for her identity, of how as a child she was petrified to admit being a Jew for fear of being imprisoned or killed, and how today she feels she has betrayed her people by abandoning her religion.

We feel her pain when she learns she cannot enter Hebrew school because it is only for boys, and we empathize with her determination to strive for something beyond being only "a good Jewish wife who can only hope to raise a good Jewish family." We understand when she tells us it simply is not enough for her.

Podos, 32, received her B.A. in drama from the University of Texas in El Paso. Later she moved to San Francisco where she studied at SF State for five years, receiving an M.A. in women's studies in 1980. She has had 15 years experience in theater, producing and directing since 1976.



David Grisman and the David Grisman Quintet will be presented by the Associated Students Performing Arts on Tuesday, Feb. 24 from noon to 1 p.m. and 2 to 3 p.m. in the Barbary Coast room of the Student Union for a very special one-time-only appearance on campus.

Grisman is a world-renowned mandolinist whose unique brand of "Dawg Music" mixes the best of rock, jazz, swing, classical and fusion into one incredible-sounding package.

Grisman has recorded three albums, including his recent "David Grisman Quintet '80," and he composed the score for the film "King of the Gypsies."

Admission will be $2 for students and $3.50 for the public.

American Quilts': a legacy with needle and thread

by Laura Merlo

"American Quilts: A Handmade Legacy," now at the Oakland Museum, pieces together the importance of creative work in an individual's life and the significance of quilts as historical documents.

The Vine of Life quilt, made in 1850 by Susan McCord, still vibrates with life more than a century after it was sewn. The tiny-paned Mosaic quilt, which took Sarah Haynes 17 years to complete in 1909, is breathtaking in its intricacy.

But these are more than just delightful to look at. They are remnants of a past seldom recorded elsewhere, domestic life before television sets replaced the hearth as the focus of home life.

The quilts are displayed in sections relating to the life cycle: from birth through courtship, marriage and social life to death. Each phase is accompanied by representative artifacts from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The childhood theme is illustrated with antique toys, old cradles, baby shoes and a wonderful photograph of twins and a kitten bundled in their quilt.

An Ozark Mountain alphabet quilt stands with a photo of a teacher pointing to the fabric letters while her class recites, and a quote from one proud mother: "My son learned his letters off that quilt. . ."

Thimbles, antique sewing machines and other household objects predating the Cuisinart combine with the quilts to give some insight into family life in agrarian America.

Mourning quilts, exhibited together with a tombstone rubbing, a small coffin, mourning pins, a black hat and veil, show a way of recording and coping with death. Some are black with white lillies and intricate stitching, others are made from the clothing of the person who died. Each was sewn in solitude and sorrow.

It is easy to regard each stitch as an unshed tear, as the mending not only of fabric but also of the heart of the seamstress. Perhaps as the quilt became whole, the artist parted with her grief.

The big floral applique quilts made in the Hawaiian Islands reveal a missionary influence on the natives, who adapted the new craft to their own surroundings, making bright tropical designs.

A Blazing Stars quilt, by Dr. Mary Jane Smith, shows a woman homesick for her own country. A missionary eye surgeon in Iran in 1890, she sewed eagles into her very patriotic quilt.

The exhibit is a tribute to the anonymous quiltmaker and to the unrecorded domestic life of women. It reveals something of the socialization of girls into the so-called women's realm, the household.

"A woman who does not know how to sew is as deficient in her education as a man who cannot write," wrote Eliza Ware Rotch Farrar in 1837.

But as a creative outlet, quilt designing must have been welcome recreation.

A highlight of the exhibit is a short film by Pat Ferrero, who teaches at SF State. "Quilts in Women's Lives" shows seven modern quiltmakers, all of them obsessed with their craft. Nowadays, one modern quiltmaker remarks, we cut up store-bought fabrics and sew them back together, and it seems ridiculous. But it is the urge to make patterns that sparks the imagination of artists working within the medium.

Attention creative writers

Transfer/41 — a journal of prose and poetry published each semester by the Creative Writing Department — is accepting submissions of poetry, short fiction and critical essays from the whole student body.

A workshop project of Creative Writing 830, Editing and Publishing, Transfer/41 will be on sale throughout SF State at the end of current semester, spring 1981.

In previous years, Transfer has published several writers who have gone on to achieve success, notably Ernest Gaines, whose novel "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman" was made into an acclaimed TV movie; Clancy Carlile, whose novel "Honky Tonk Man" was recently purchased by film star and director Clint Eastwood for six figures; Leonard Gardner, author of both the novel and screenplay, "Fat City"; and Robert Peterson, poet, who recently won a National Poetry Award.

The deadline is March 6, 1981.

Contributions should be delivered to the Creative Writing office (HLL 236) or to the Poetry Center (HLL 340).

SPOTLIGHT

FILM

Feb. 19 — Films by the SF State film faculty will be screened at the McKenna Theater, 8 p.m.



Feb. 19 — Paul McCartney & Wings star in "Rockshow," a concert film of their 1976 tour of America. Castro Theater through Feb. 26.

Feb. 19 — "The Tin Drum," Academy Award winner for best foreign film of 1980, will be screened at SF State's Barbary Coast room at 4 and 7 p.m. Feb. 20 also.

Feb. 20 — "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," Frank Capra's classic movie with Gary Cooper, at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, 9:15 p.m.

THEATER

Feb. 19 — "Leave Me — My Dreaming — Leave Me," about a young Chinese girl growing up in America's South, by the Asian American Theater Workshop. 8:30 p.m., 4344 California St. Also Feb. 20.

Feb. 20 — Theatre-X presents "Entropy," a savage comedy about the breakdown of man's ordering concepts, 2200 Parker St. in Berkeley, 8:30 p.m. Phone: 658-1375.

Feb. 24 — Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" at the Berkeley Repertory Theatre, 8 p.m., through March 31. Phone: 845-8700.

ART

Feb. 19 — "German Expressionism" featuring 18 painters from the early 19th century, at the S.F. Museum of Modern Art through April 15.

Feb. 19 — "European Styles" depicting the architecture of San Francisco through photographs, drawings and models at the J. Paul Leonard Library on campus through April 15.

VIDEO

Feb. 21 — "The Peacemaker," a stream of consciousness portrait of death in a battle between two medieval knights, and two other tapes, on KQED (Channel 9), 10 p.m.

Feb. 23 — BBC's "Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare airs on KQED's "The Shakespeare Plays," 8 p.m.; (Channel 9).

EVENTS

Feb. 19 — Other Productions presents "The Rising Comedy Stars of 1981," featuring Mike Pritchard, at The Great American Music Hall, 8:30 p.m.

Feb. 24 — Direct from the London stage, "The Rocky Horror Show" opens at the Warfield Theater, 8 p.m. through April 12. Tickets at BASS.

Boldface entries in Spotlight are Phoenix recommendations.

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Sports

A shooting star

Harmon nears record

by Theresa Goffredo

In every season there is always one player who stands out, and this year for the SF State women's basketball team, that player is Patty Harmon.

The 5-foot-6 junior guard from Oakland has cracked the 1,000-point barrier in less than three years and has a good chance to set a school scoring record. Harmon now has 1,023 points. Dianna Grayer holds the women's record with 1,313. Kevin Duggan holds the men's record with 1,336.

But all this glory has not changed Harmon, who has remained a team player.

"I think all sports are dependent on the performance of individuals. It's the individual's desire and will to play. In the same sense, you can't play one on nine. It has to be five individuals working together and doing what each of the five players does best," Harmon said.

Harmon's record is proof of what she does best, not only for her, but for the team.

Harmon is currently leading the Gators in scoring, averaging 12.7 points per game. She has 115 assists and 74 steals. She was named the Golden State Conference player-of-the-week two weeks ago after reaching 1,001 points.

Harmon spoke of the qualities it takes to be a guard.

"I think I can help other players on our team relax by taking some of the pressure off them and putting it on me. I make the other players think I'm the one in total charge. I can make them feel comfortable."

Growing up with two brothers, Harmon has been playing ball since fifth grade. At St. Elizabeth High School in Oakland, she started on the junior varsity team in her freshman year but was moved up to the varsity before the season was over. She earned two all-star and two all-league honors, and was voted most valuable player in her sophomore, junior and senior years.

Arriving at SF State in the fall of 1978, Harmon realized that high school basketball was much different from college ball.

"I never knew how pressured my position was. Everyone told me, 'The guard is always the one who gets in trouble.' Now, when one person doesn't know what she's doing, they always ask the guard, 'Why is this happening?'" Harmon said.

A liberal studies major, Harmon has learned in college ball to be perceptive of the other players on the team, and has developed a strategy to get along with her teammates.

"I've learned to have a rapport with whoever happens to be having a good game. No matter who's on the court, the guard finds that player who has the 'hot hand' and that's the player you work with," Harmon said.

Her coach, Emily Manwaring, said Harmon has grown a lot as a player in the last two years. But Manwaring does not believe in the notion of a "best player."

"It's hard for me to determine what player is most valuable. Everyone has to contribute something, and it's difficult to say what is more important, a steal or the point that makes us win the game. Our team relies on more than one person," Manwaring said.



Patty Harmon receives the ball with which she scored her 1,001th career point. Former Golden State Conference President, Barbara Bates made the presentation.

Harmon is very confident she will be SF State's all-time leading scorer. But as for a future in professional basketball, which could mean playing for the San Francisco Pioneers of the Women's Basketball League, Harmon says no.

"I used to want to join the Pioneers, but not any more. There are so many excellent players from all over the country that it's swamped. I think people who got in early were lucky because now there's just so much talent and publicity," Harmon said.

Harmon has thought about coaching and, if she pursues that career, will probably emphasize basketball's team aspects.

"It's an individual game, but it's also a team game. I think it looks and feels a lot better for everyone when it is played as a team."

Harmon said the season has had some "ups and downs" and even after the Gators' loss to Stanislaus Saturday, she said they still have a chance for the No. 1 position in the GSC.

"We've had games where we took control of the other team, even if they were better than us. Then we would play other teams well, but they took control and we lost the game; not because we were bad players, but because we're changing. . . as a team."

Gators, Chico to battle for lead

by Jeffrey Glorfeld

The SF State women's basketball team gave a demonstration on how the game should be played Saturday night before 600 fans in the Gator Gym.

On the receiving end of the lesson were the Stanislaus State Warriors, and the final score of 98-46 indicates that either the Gators aren't good teachers, or the Warriors are slow learners.

Friday night the Gators lost to U.C. Davis on the Aggies home court. Taking a three-point lead into the half, SF State never got started in the second stanza and was blown off the court, 68-49.

The Gators are now in a three-way tie for first place in the Golden State Conference with Davis and Chico State. All have 8-2 records. The Gators face Chico Friday night at Chico.

As Gator Coach Emily Manwaring pointed out after the game, "Stanislaus is the weakest team in the league. We had the advantage over them in height, strength and experience."

The last time these two teams met, on the Warriors home floor in Turlock Jan. 16, the Gators won 91-43. To avoid overconfidence, Manwaring instructed her team before this game "to play the game, not the opponent." And play the game it did.

Manwaring gave her regular starting unit a rest and went with five players off the bench in starting roles Saturday night.

Stanislaus stayed with SF State for the first 10 minutes of the contest, thanks to an effective fast-break, strong defensive rebounding and a spirited defense led by Carrie Johanns and Karen Ferreira.

But, led by the dominating rebounding and defensive play of Ja'Net Morris and Theresa Mitchell and the sparkling play of guard Kristen DeAndreis, the Gators were especially effective at moving the ball inside and working for their shots.

But poor inside shooting, a few wayward passes and too many fouls kept the score close early in the game.

With 10:05 left in the first half and the Gators ahead 18-14, Manwaring brought in the first string and the game wasn't close after that.

Dort Rietzler, Angel Floyd and Patty Harmon, playing ruthless defense, forced Stanislaus into taking long shots and committing turnovers. Things could have been much worse for the Warriors had the Gators been able to hit from the charity stripe and stay away from fouls.

With six-footers Kim Rickman and Elin Klassen controlling the boards on both ends of the court, the Gators' only worry was keeping their lead over 10 points.

In her 10 minutes of first-half play, Klassen scored 14 points, hitting from outside and moving inside for shots under the hoop. She finished the game with 18 points, tying her SF State career high. At the half, the Gators led 54-27.

SF State's bench strength was the feature of the second half. Manwaring sent out the same unit that started the game, and things kept going the Gators' way. Everyone had her chance to star as the game developed into a team effort.

Some of the standout performances were given by Diane Williams, with 16 points in only 15 minutes of play; Carmen Yates, with 11 points; and Nancy DeNardin, who registered six assists.

As the game neared its end, the only question for Gator fans was whether or not their team would score 100 points.

Six Gators finished in double figures. Along with Klassen, Williams and Yates, Rickman ended with 16, including six of nine from the free-throw line; Morris added 12 points and five rebounds; and DeAndreis tallied 11 points to go along with a good defensive game.

The Gators go on the road this week, traveling to Chico on Friday and Arcata Saturday, to meet Humboldt State. The game against Chico is crucial to the Gators, as they need a victory to pass the Wildcats. Both teams have only two GSC games left after this weekend.

The keys to winning for the SF State women's basketball team, said Manwaring, are "motivation" and "desire." She said her team has the talent to take on any team in its division if it plays up to its abilities, and if it has "the heart and the guts to win."

Showdown with Wildcats

Cagers need a win—now

by S. F. Yee

The SF State men's basketball team suffered a heartbreaking 66-55 loss to Stanislaus State here last Saturday night that knocked the Gators out of first place.

The defeat left the Gators with a 6-3 record and in second place in the Far Western Conference, one-half game behind 6-2 Chico State. The Gators face Chico tomorrow night on the Wildcats' court.

"We didn't score as well as we would have liked to, and we broke down in all phases of the game toward the middle of the second half when it was really decided," said Head Coach Lyle Damon about the loss to Stanislaus.

"The fact that their front line people are quick does bother us. That Marable is awfully hard to defense," he said. Stanislaus center Stan Marable scored a game high 23 points and grabbed 10 rebounds against the Gators.

"We didn't play our game. What hurt us most wasn't the second half, it was the first," said Gator guard Darrin Pierce, who led his team with 18 points.

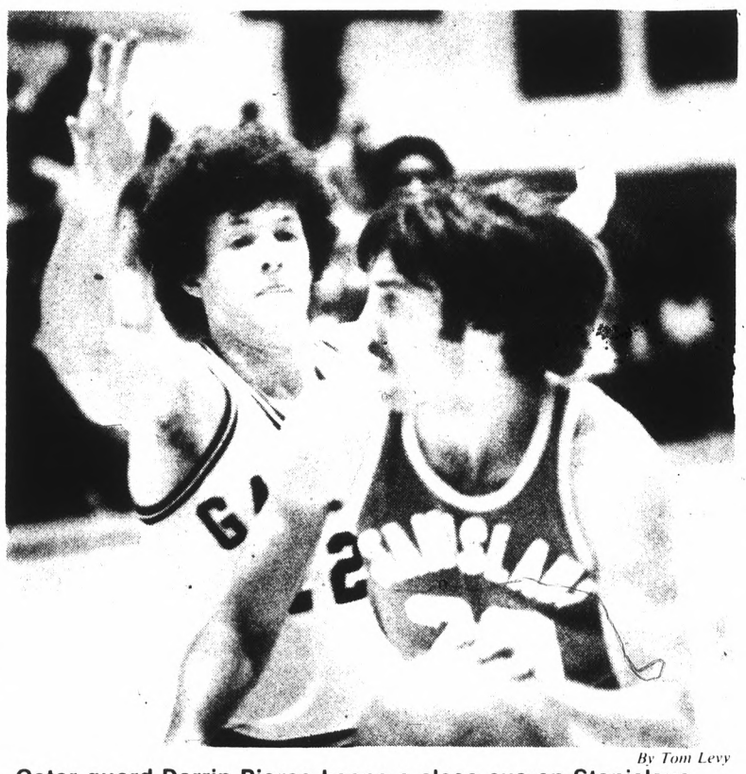
"We also weren't getting back quick enough. These last two games, you couldn't tell that we were No. 1 in the nation in defense," he said.

The Gators gave up 64 points in a solid 71-64 win over league rival UC Davis Friday night. They had allowed only 55.7 points per game, tops in the nation.

Saturday's game began well for the Gators, who built up a 16-8 lead in the opening minutes on solid defense and some good shooting. But SF State began to sag and Stanislaus ripped its way back, outscoring the Gators 7-2 to make the score 18-15.

"Our problem is that we're not scoring. Get some shots!" Damon shouted to his team during a time-out.

The Gators then scored twice, on a hoop by Frank Carter and on a slicing layup by Johnny Randall off a Peter Garrett assist.



By Tom Levy

Gator guard Darrin Pierce keeps a close eye on Stanislaus opponent. The Gator defense is ranked No. 1 in the nation.

Garrett, who finished the game with 13 points, added another basket for a 25-17 lead, but it was to be the end of the Gators' momentum.

The Warriors, now 5-4 in the FWC, again stormed back, closing the gap to 26-24 at the half.

"We had them where we wanted," said Warriors' Head Coach Doug Sanderson. "We were only two points behind at the half. We were passing the ball well and that's what opened up their zone.

"The whole difference of the game, besides everybody playing well, was our quickness. For some reason, I think our offense has done well against their defense," said Sanderson.

Last month, the Warriors beat the Gators 68-64 in Turlock.

Stanislaus took charge at the start of the second half and opened a 40-33 lead.

After another time-out, the Gators began to rally back behind Pierce, who canned three straight 20-foot jumpers to draw his team to within three.

Steve Domecus' basket cut the difference to one, 42-41, but a time-consuming Warrior team cut the Gator rally down for good.

The Gators failed to capitalize on some scoring opportunities in the last three minutes due to turnovers.

"I don't think we played very good offense and we definitely didn't get to the foul line," said Gators' assistant coach Kevin Wilson. The Gators hit only 7 of 16 from the line, compared to their opponent's 22 of 28.

Wilson also cited the Gators' lack of timely rebounding. "Stanislaus seemed to shoot, miss and go get the ball back a lot," he said, though SF State was only out-rebounded 34-33.

"They came at us in the second half. I really don't know how we lost that game," said forward-center Frank Carter, who finished with 10 points and six rebounds.

"They've got some good inside stuff and they rebounded well, otherwise I'm really speechless about this loss," he said.

SF State will play its last three conference games on the road, beginning with Chico State tomorrow night.

"We've never lost up in Chico's gym, but of course, they're in first place now. It'll be a must game," said Wilson. "If we win the game . . . they have a tough schedule coming down the stretch."

Earlier this season, the Wildcats beat the Gators here 59-48.

The Gators then travel to Arcata to play Humboldt State (3-5 in the FWC) on Saturday, and to Sacramento (3-5) the following Friday.

"All the teams know what we do, and we know what they do. It's just the matter of our players playing as well as they can. The teams are awfully equal," said Damon of the upcoming games.

Wrestlers third in championships

by S.F. Yee

The SF State wrestling team finished a respectable third behind its nationally-ranked rivals, Humboldt and Chico State, in Saturday's Far Western Conference Championships at UC Davis.

The Gators will send three wrestlers to the NCAA Division II championships on Feb. 28, as a result of some fine individual performances.

Sophomore Adrian Levexier finished first in the 126-pound class with a dominating victory over two-time All-American and now former two-time FWC champ Marty Nellis of Humboldt State.

Levexier and Nellis had wrestled to a tie in the last Gator-Lumberjack meeting here two weeks ago.

SF State's own All-American, 142-pound senior John Monolakis, and 150-pound senior Mike DeNatale finished second in their respective weight classes, while freshman A.C. Evans took third among the heavyweights.

Levexier, Monolakis and Evans will wrestle at the championships, also to be held at the UC Davis Rec Hall.

Head Coach Allen Abraham was generally pleased with his team's performance, except for that of his prized 142-pounder.

"I was a little disappointed that Monolakis didn't win," he said. "He was flat. He's a better wrestler than that." Monolakis was beaten by Chico State's Don Williams.

Abraham was very pleased with Levexier's performance. In the Humboldt meet, Levexier was clearly dominating Nellis until the very end when he was tied.

Abraham also had high praise for DeNatale's wrestling.

"Michael is an outstanding person. He's not the most gifted wrestler though," said Abraham. "He's the epitome of the Greek athlete, always in excellent shape.

"They're not in the condition, nor do they have the attitude or spirit that DeNatale has, but they have better skills," he said of the Chico and Davis opponents who had beaten his wrestler.

A 5-foot-8 300-pound native of Oklahoma, freshman Evans seemed unlikely to do much wrestling this season. Slated behind two other more experienced heavyweights who got injured during the season, Evans moved up and became a consistent winner.

"A.C. was outstanding," said Abraham. "He was the highlight of the tournament for us."

Of the three Gators going to the national championships, Monolakis is the only one that Abraham can see achieving All-American status. Wrestlers attain All-American status by being among the top eight in a weight class nationwide.

Big injuries this year to All-American Kevin Newsome (shoulder) and Yousseff Abed (knee) posed a major obstacle to the success of the Gators' season.

"We should be able to capitalize on the experience that we accumulated this year," said Abraham. "If they (Newsome and Abed) do come back, it'll be a plus for the team."

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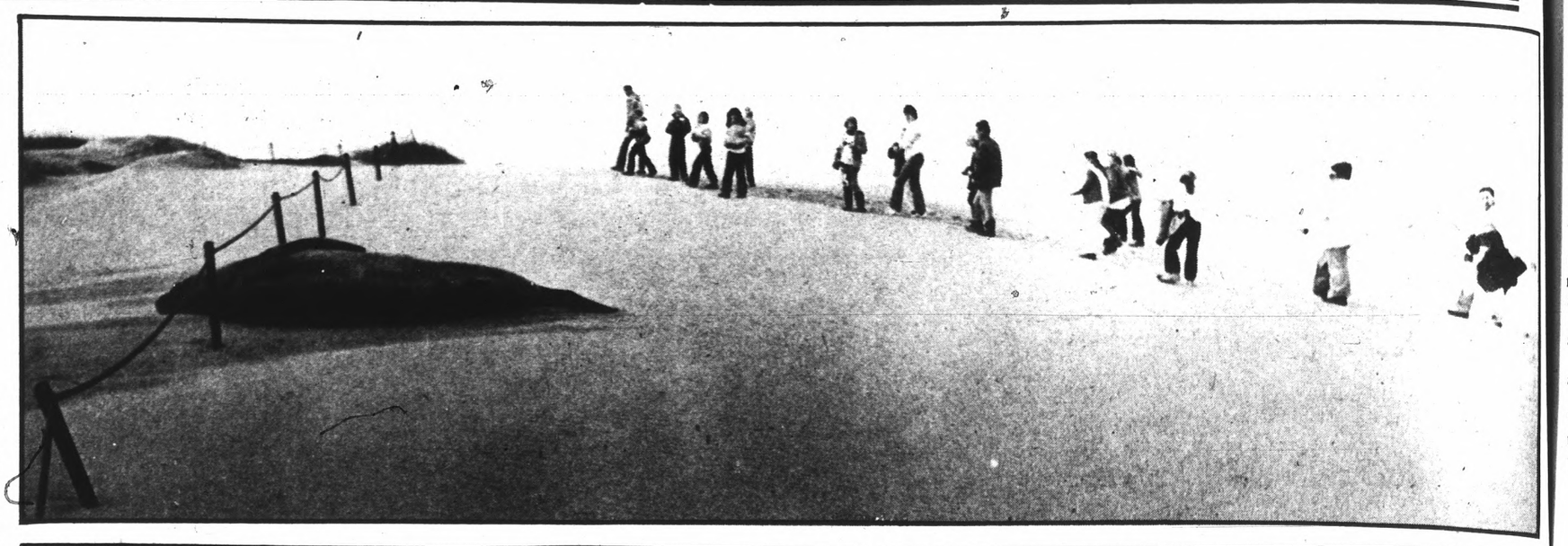
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Backwords



Life as a Pinniped

by Stuart Gordon

Each year from December through March the dunes of Ano Nuevo State Reserve off Highway 1 host a bizarre convention of creatures from the sea.

Ponderously, purposefully, they lumber ashore onto the beach 55 miles south of San Francisco, some measuring 16 feet long and three tons. Here they will give birth, breed and molt before hauling themselves back into the turbulent surf in March and vanishing out to sea for another year.

Since 1955 Ano Nuevo Island has been visited by thousands of elephant seals, the largest of the pinnipeds, a family which includes the more common seal and sea lion. "Pinniped" means having finlike feet or flippers.

Guided tours are conducted throughout the breeding season at the reserve, allowing people to see close up these creatures which form such a fantastic mixture of the esthetically hideous and the evolutionarily sublime.

These tours, although designed to minimize disturbance to the animals, sometimes bring visitors within feet of bulls, cows and pups lounging in the troughs of dunes.

In 1800 there were hundreds of thousands of elephant seals, so named because of their size and their long, pendulous snouts, but they were slaughtered wholesale in the 19th century for their blubber, which was processed into oil. By 1892 only 50 survived, living on the Isle of Guadalupe off the coast of Baja, California.

Since the Mexican and U.S. governments passed protective measures, in 1922 and 1930 respectively, the elephant seal population has surged to about 30,000 and gradually migrated as far north as Point Reyes.

Michael Dashe, a UC Santa Cruz major in environmental studies, who conducts tours at Ano Nuevo, said nearly 600 elephant seals now come ashore yearly to breed at the reserve, either at the island located a half-mile offshore or on the mainland.

"They first began using the mainland for breeding in 1968, and as far as we know this is the only place in the world where they come onto the mainland," Dashe said.

An abandoned house on the island, which was once a Coast Guard station, is now inhabited by seals, sea lions and elephant seals.

"One day researchers were out there, and they found one that had died in the bathtub," Dashe related.

The males begin to come ashore in December. They stake out territory for themselves and engage in violent battles to determine dominance. The largest bulls, called "alpha" bulls, do most of the breeding. The other bulls are known as "bachelors" and will probably not get to mate because the alphas jealously guard their harems.

"Only 4 percent of the bulls mate with 85 percent of the females," Dashe explained. "This makes for little variation in the gene pool of the entire population and, consequently, a disease which affects one will usually affect them all."

If the disease is a strain which the elephant seals are not resistant to, large portions of the population may die, Dashe said.



Disease, man and natural predators such as the shark and killer whale all have contributed to the high mortality rate of the elephant seal population.

In late December the females come ashore and, guided by "clumping instinct," begin to congregate as a harem around dominant bulls.

From this point on, Dashe explained, the bulls spend their time doing nothing but mating, fighting off challengers and recuperating from both.

"While on land, the males don't even bother eating for a period of about three months. The alpha bulls have a voracious sexual appetite that is incredible," Dashe noted, a touch of admiration in his voice.

However, on this day the sexual exploits and machismo of the huge alpha bulls seemed much overrated, though there was a great deal of "roaring and trumpeting" — a warning cry from the bulls which Dashe likened to the sound of "starting up a Harley-Davidson that has a spark plug missing."

Females give birth to pups, conceived the previous year, about six days after they arrive at the reserve. Normally only one is born to each female and is weaned within a month when it is abruptly left behind on the beach by its mother.

If the pups can avoid being squashed to death by the ungainly and cantankerous adults on the beach, they will follow their mothers out to sea a few days later and somehow be reunited with them, Dashe said.

Although tours for the remainder of the season are booked solid, cancellations do arise. Reservations can be made by calling (415) 879-0227 or 879-0228.

Photos by

Tom Levy





Top: Tour members head for a better vantage point to view the seals. Above left: A bull lumbers along in the sand. Above right: Girl Scouts, with cameras ready, enjoy the tour.

Left: A startled seal rears its head in surprise. Below: A UC researcher gets close to a seal. For safety reasons, tour guides keep guests twenty feet away from the animals.

